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Established June, 1783, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight pages, published with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

FIRE ON PRISCILLA

Much excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Long wharf on Thursday when dense black smoke was seen pouring out of the hold of the Fall River Line steamer, Priscilla. Workmen on board the vessel gave the alarm, and the Newport fire department was summoned from the Company's private box. In the meantime the employees of the Company went to work with the fire fighting apparatus of the steamer itself and soon had the situation well in hand. When the Newport apparatus arrived, long lines of hose were laid from the hydrants into the interior of the big steamer but water was not turned on, and when the employees had the flames extinguished, the recall was sounded.

The fire was in a blow chute leading far down into the engine room of the steamer. Workmen had been engaged with blow pipes in the room and the intense heat apparently ignited the grease-coated chute so that the dense smoke poured up through the hold, causing the men to gasp for air and fumble their way to safety through smoke-laden passages. When the water was poured down the chute the fire was quickly swept away but the smoke lasted for some time. The heat was so intense that some of the paint was blistered, but no other damage was done.

The sounding of the alarm attracted a large crowd to the scene, and some thought there would be a repetition of the spectacular fire that destroyed the steamer Plymouth seventeen years ago. The Priscilla has been at the repair shops for some time, and her spring overhauling has been progressing well. The slight damage done by the fire will not delay the time of her completion.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among authorities as to the amount of money available for the continuance of work at the Torpedo Station. It was announced a few days ago that a balance had been discovered that would enable the work to go on without a substantial reduction of forces, but this statement was denied by others in a position to know. The men are therefore still in a state of uncertainty as to what will actually happen, especially after July 1st, when the new fiscal year begins.

In preparation for the daylight saving laws and ordinances which will go into effect on Sunday, April 29th, the New York, New Haven & Hartford roads out notice that on that date all its schedules will be advanced one hour. Under the law the railroads are required to operate their trains on standard time, but in effect the result will be the same as if the railroads adopted daylight saving time. The arrangement is the same as for several years past.

The apprentices from the Training Station had a practice march through the streets of Newport on Thursday afternoon, this being their first appearance here for the spring season. The boys marched in ten companies and made a very imposing appearance. Owing to the fact that no advance intimation had been sent that the boys were coming over, there was a smaller number of people on the streets than usual.

Mr. William F. Watson, Jr., has returned from the training camp at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he has spent several months in the air service. After leaving there he came home by Mexico City.

RESIDENTIAL FIRE

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Wright had a narrow escape from death early Wednesday morning, and attribute the saving of their lives to the vigilance of a pet dog. Soon after one o'clock they were awakened by the continued barking of the dog, and when Mr. Wright made an investigation, he found the house filled with smoke and flames. He could not reach the telephone to give an alarm, neither could he go down by the stairway. Mr. and Mrs. Wright hastily threw on some garments and then gave the alarm from an upper window and balcony. Their calls were heard by the patrolman on the beat, who sounded box 221 near the Cranston School, and were also heard from the residence of John J. Moore near by, so that Mr. Cornelius C. Moore was quickly on the scene.

When the fire department arrived, a ladder was quickly raised to relieve the occupants of the house, and then the firemen burst in the front door and began a battle with the flames. The fire seemed to have originated in a closet on the second floor, but it had made its way on to the third floor, where the firemen found a great deal of work to do. Much chopping was required and a large quantity of water was used, so that the lower floors were pretty well drenched even though they escaped damage by fire. The flames did not break through, and so there was no particularly spectacular feature for the small crowd that gathered at the scene.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright were taken into the Moore residence nearby for the night. Although the money loss is probably fully covered by insurance, they lost many valuable articles that will be difficult to replace. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it undoubtedly started in a closet on the second floor, and is attributed to a combination of mice and matches.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Wednesday evening, because of other engagements on Thursday. A communication from the street commissioner called attention to the fact that a large amount of curbing would be required for Broadway and Bellevue avenue before the new pavements are laid. He estimated the cost for the preparations for Broadway at about \$23,000 and believed that a portion of the bonds should be issued and the curbing purchased in order to save money. A proposition also came through the street commissioner from the C. A. Setley Co., to repair the Van Zandt avenue bridge for \$6400. This proposition was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Hauley and Martin to confer with the street commissioner.

Chief Tobin submitted a communication calling attention to the fact that on a recent call for the ambulance for an accident on Commercial wharf, there was much delay in responding. The city clerk was directed to notify the contractor that no delay would be tolerated.

Considerable routine business was transacted and the weekly bills and payrolls were approved.

Colonel Alvin A. Barker of this city has been placed on the retired list of the Rhode Island Militia with the rank of Brigadier General. He has been actively connected with military organizations in Rhode Island since 1875. He served as Major in the First Rhode Island Volunteers in the Spanish War, and also as Captain in a regiment that saw active service in the Philippines. He organized the Rhode Island National Guard in 1917, and was the first commanding officer, resigning that command in 1919.

Several Newporters have been in Boston this week, having been summoned to testify before the grand jury that is investigating the activities of the so-called "rum ring," in connection with the appearance of the big steamer loaded with booze off this port.

Newport Lodge of Elks have awarded the contract for the erection of a new building for a lodge room to William A. Burbridge for \$29,000. The building will be erected on the land belonging to the lodge at Bellevue avenue and Pelham street adjoining the present club building.

Visible progress is now being made on the construction of the new cigar factory building on Commercial wharf, and the contractors are apparently satisfied with their schedule.

STUYVESANT FISH

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, the owner of the handsome estate, "Crossways," in this city, and a prominent New York financier, died very suddenly in the banking rooms of the National Park Bank in New York on Tuesday. He was a man of imposing physique and had apparently been in his usual excellent health until he was suddenly seized with heart weakness and died at once. His wife, who was for many years a leader in New York and Newport society, died several years ago.

Mr. Fish was a descendant of the old New York family of that name, his father being Hamilton Fish, who was Governor of New York, and was Secretary of State under President Grant. Mr. Fish was born in New York in 1851, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1871. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad and was president of that Company for a number of years until his memorable battle with the late E. R. Harriman, which resulted in his retirement. He was connected with many other large institutions and was a director in a number of insurance companies. He had long been prominent in financial circles in New York.

The Fish villa in this city was for a number of years the scene of many notable entertainments. Mrs. Fish was noted for her unique ideas, which made invitations to her dinners and entertainments eagerly sought. During his active business life with the Illinois Railroad Mr. Fish was able to give little time to purely social affairs and came to Newport rather infrequently, but after his retirement he was seen here more often. He delighted in accompanying Mrs. Fish in her shopping tours about the city, in preparing for some of her large entertainments. Since her death the Newport residence had been closed and has been on the market for some years.

GROTTO MINSTRELS

The Minstrel Show and dance by Kolah Grotto, which was produced at Masonic Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, made a pronounced hit. Every number on the programme was excellent and there were many encores. The stage setting was unique and attractive and the robing of the performers was very striking.

Mr. Arthur B. Commerford was the interlocutor and carried on a lively conversation with the six end men, comprising four tambores and two bones. The latter were Samuel W. Taylor, Allyn H. Barrett, Alfred W. Edward and Daniel Austin, and the latter were William C. Lawton and George R. Chase, 2nd. There were many songs and specialties introduced, including some splendid work by the Temple Quartette, consisting of T. Frederick Harry, John Mercer, Herbert S. Holm and Harry W. Scoville.

The Saxo Sextette rendered a pleasing selection on the saxophone, and Robert E. Munro made a pronounced hit in his impersonations. The last number on the program was Captain Harry Howard, the veteran drummer and bugler, who brought down the house with his lively measures. His tambourine dance was the occasion of tumultuous applause.

Following the programme, dancing was enjoyed to music by Ray Groff's Masonic orchestra. The entire affair was under the general direction of Mr. T. Frederick Harry, who is entitled to great credit for his excellent work. Prophet Molander, who is a member of Aziz Grotto of New Britain, Conn., proved to be a wonder at the piano.

The days continue to lengthen. They have now lengthened 4 hours and 12 minutes. They are today 13 hours and 18 minutes long. The sun rose today at 5.07 and sets tonight at 6.28. High water today at 6.19 a. m. and 6.40 p. m. New moon next Monday.

It is now planned to have the formal opening of the Wampanoag Golf and Country Club on July 4th. At that time the links will be ready for use, giving ample time for the grass to come up in the fairway.

Daylight saving time commences two weeks from tomorrow, and continues till September 30. It ought to have begun the last Sunday in March and continued to the last Sunday in October.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh del. W. Loughby are expected to arrive here for the summer within a few days, opening their summer villa, "Le Chalet."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening. There was a comparatively small attendance of members. Mr. Clarke was in his seat and did not present his resignation as a member of the Committee.

Superintendent Lull's report contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4634, average number belonging 4179.2, average attendance 3988.9, per cent of attendance 95.4, cases of tardiness 333, and cases of dismissal before the end of a session 72. The total (4634) is 57 more than all last year (4577). The enrollment in the Rogers is 1000, or 68 more than all last year. Of the 333 cases of tardiness, 202 are due to the Rogers.

Absences—164 sessions by 25 teachers, 13 sessions by 3 assistants.

Tardiness—12 sessions by 11 teachers.

Permits

The total number issued and used since September is 747. They were distributed as follows: Kindergarten 299, grade 1, 154; grades II-IX, 182; Rogers, 112.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting, March 12, two pupils have been excluded because of diphtheria in the house, 27 cases of measles have been reported, and four children have been excluded because of these cases.

Evening Schools

The following is a part of the annual report sent to the State Board of Education. It covers the school year 1922-1923, from October 16 to March 16 (both dates included). There were 58 sessions with a total enrollment of 292 and an average attendance of 99. The subjects offered, besides the elementary work, were stenography and typewriting, mechanical drawing, and shop work. These pupils were employed during the day as laborers, gardeners, mechanics (apprentices and helpers), auto mechanics, chauffeurs, factory workers, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, government employees and house workers. The total salary cost of teachers was \$1,558.95.

Cotton Essays

As a matter of record, the awarding of these essays should be mentioned. Eleven essays were submitted to the three trustees—the president of the Charity Organization Society, the chairman of the School Committee and the superintendent of schools. Before a decision could be reached nine different readers were needed. The awards were as follows: First prize, John P. Vinti; second, Margaret Drinkwater; third, Rose Wilhoite; fourth, Lillian J. Marriot; fifth, Margaret V. Connell. The prizes were books selected by the prize winners and approved by the trustees. The relative values were \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5 and \$5.

The Cotton Memorial fund has been used once before for a lecture on a civic subject. It amounts to about \$1,300.

Seeds

Three bags of flower and vegetable seeds have been received from Senator Colt and Congressman Burdick. They have been sent to the principals for distribution to those pupils who will promise to use them at home. The three school gardens have received their own seeds.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 65; number of cases of truancy (public 9, parochial 3), 12; number out for illness and other causes, 53; number of different children truant, 12; number found not attending school, 4; number sent to public school, 1; number sent to parochial school, 1; number of certificates issued, 4.

A case of discipline was reported from the Rogers. Two boys and two girls were suspended for truancy, and were required to sign a promise to obey the regulations before being reinstated.

There was considerable argument over pay for janitors when the Rogers Hall is used. It was finally agreed that the men should be paid three dollars a night but that the city should meet the bill when the hall is used for school activities.

William W. Riley, for many years coachman for the late Thomas A. Lawton, died very suddenly at his home on Elizabeth street on Tuesday. Although he had been in rather poor health for some time, his death was entirely unexpected. He was active in many organizations of colored men and women, including the colored Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Star of the East and Heroines of Jericho. He was well and favorably known throughout the city.

There seems to be little possibility of any improvement to Broadway for the coming summer. The public service corporations have reached agreements, which have been approved by the board of aldermen, for making necessary changes in their installations below the surface, and the curbs will be re-set in preparation for beginning work next spring.

MIDDLETOWN

Public Health Committee

The Middletown Red-Cross Public Health Committee held its meeting at the Berkeley parish. The chairman, Mr. Stephen P. Cubot, presided. The district nurse, Mrs. Violet H. Hodgson, gave a comprehensive report of the work done during March. It was voted to enlarge the committee by the addition of Miss Alice Brownell, Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps and a member of the town council. A committee was appointed to have 1000 cards printed, to be mailed to the different families, stating the work of the district nurse, and facts relative to her work.

It was voted that the district nurse purchase a new dental chair. It is hoped that the Middletown schools may have a dental clinic soon. Health clubs have been started at the Wetherbee and Paradise schools. Dr. Norman MacLeod has been appointed by the School Committee to be medical inspector of the schools of the town.

Mr. William V. Hart had about 35 hens stolen from his poultry yard on Wapping Road. Mr. Hart lost a large amount of poultry last year by depredations by dogs.

Aquidneck Grange held its semi-monthly meeting Thursday evening at the town hall. Initiation in the first and second degrees was worked. The men's competitive entertainment, which was scheduled for this meeting, was postponed until May.

Miss Helen Chase was given a party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Chase, in honor of her eleventh birthday. Games were played and dancing was enjoyed. Refreshments were served. Miss Chase received many beautiful gifts and cards.

Rev. John Pearce has been assigned, at the meeting of the New England Southern Conference, which was held in New London, Conn., to succeed Rev. A. Stanley Muirhead, as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jacob Menzi, who has been employed by Mr. Dutee W. Flint as head farmer at his farm on Wapping Road, has moved to his own farm in Portsmouth, on Turnpike avenue, where he will make his permanent residence. Mr. Flint's farm will not be run on such a large scale this year, and since Mr. Menzi resigned his position, will be under the charge of the head gardener.

Mr. Francis Peabody and Mr. Lloyd Peckham have gone to Fulton, N. Y., where they are employed by the Lane Construction Company.

The annual egg supper of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was to have been held this week has been postponed.

The tree which sets in the triangular plot of land at the junction of Berkeley avenue and Weyatt Road, has been given to a councilman who is willing to remove it. This tree has now grown until it is considered a menace to public safety.

Mr. John T. Carr and his daughter, Mrs. Ida Hathaway, have been confined to their home by illness.

The annual election of officers was held recently at a business meeting of St. Columba's Guild. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Nathan Smith.

Vice President—Mrs. Florence B. Peckham.

Secretary—Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Restcom S. Peckham.

Treasurer—Miss Nellie R. Peckham.

Buying Committee—Mrs. Howard G. Barker, Mrs. Florence B. Peckham.

Work has been begun on the widening of the sharp curve near the west end of Oliphant Road. This curve causes a blind corner at this point, and the walls cut off the view ahead. They have been moved back from nine to twelve feet beyond the original line.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Barker, who have been spending the winter in New York, have returned to their home.

Forget-Me-Not Troop, No. 8, Girl Scouts, met recently at the home of Mrs. Arthur Barker. The troop presented Mrs. Barker with a friendship pin, as a token of their appreciation of her work as organizer of the troop and as captain for the past two years. She has been succeeded by Miss Kathleen Williams. The troop, with their Captain, accompanied by Mrs. Barker, hiked to Grey Graig and the adjoining woods, after which a social hour was spent at Mrs. Barker's home.

Schools have re-opened after the Easter holiday, with the exception of the Peabody School. The teacher, Mrs. Arthur G. Sisson, was unable to return, owing to the serious illness of her eldest daughter, Miss Christine Sisson, who has been suffering with pneumonia. Miss Sisson is improving.

Work has been begun on extensive alteration and enlargement of the former Kerrochan villa on Marine avenue, which was purchased some months ago by Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley. It is understood that nearly a half-million dollars will be spent on the property. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will not be able to occupy the house this year, and have leased another property here for the summer.

Mr. A. Livingston Mason has returned to New York after spending a week in Newport, looking over his property on Halidon Hill.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent.)

Meeting of Town Council

The regular meeting of the town council and probate court was held at the town hall on Monday afternoon, with all members present.

In the town council, the petitions of Edward J. Kreider and Joseph V. Oliveria, for licenses to peddle ice cream; of Eva Thorpe, Raymond T. Barker and Fred Horemam, for victuallers' licenses; of Max Green, for license to peddle fruit and vegetables; of Raymond Barker, for a license to operate a merry-go-round at Island Park; and of Louis Brown, for junk license, were granted. Fees, each \$5.

The State Highway system money was apportioned as follows: District 4, \$225; District 2, \$225; the balance on Freeborn street.

The town treasurer was authorized to renew the town's note for \$10,000.

The town's appropriation of \$3000 was apportioned equally between the districts.

Louis J. Corcoran and Philip Smoot were appointed special constables to act in the dance pavilion at Island Park.

George E. Sisson, surveyor in District No. 2, presented his resignation, which was accepted. George S. Lopez was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Compensation for highway labor was fixed as follows: Double team, with man, \$8 per day; overseer, \$4; laborer, \$3.50; three-horse hitch, \$9; boys at the discretion of the surveyor. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work.

A number of bills were received, allowed and ordered paid.

In the probate court, the petition of Franklin Porter, guardian of Helen L. Porter, for permission to transfer certain certificates of stock, belonging to his ward, was allowed.

The petition of Franklin Porter, guardian of Helen L. Porter, for a reduction of his guardianship bond, was allowed.

The first and final account of George R. Hicks, administrator of the estate of Frederick U. Tallman, was referred to May 14.

The first and final account of George R. Hicks, administrator de bonis non on the estate of Letitia T. Freeborn, was referred to May 14.

The petition of Margaret L. Slack, guardian of Frank H. Slack, for permission to sell her ward's interest in certain real estate, was allowed.

The petition of Norman and Agnes L. Hall for the adoption and change of name of a child, now of their household, was allowed.

Mr. Robert J. Gibson died suddenly on Monday morning, of apoplexy, at the stable on Sandy Point Farm. Mr. Gibson had been ill about six weeks with the grip and other ailments, but had returned to his work. He has been employed by Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt as horse trainer for more than 17 years and was well known at all horse shows as the best stallion showman in the country. Mr. Gibson and his wife came to this country from England in the employ of Mr. E. D. Jordan of Boston. He was an athlete of considerable ability when a boy. He was selected to go to the Argentine about 20 years ago with show winners from the London horse show, but since that time has been employed at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. Gibson was 53 years of age. He is survived by a wife, nine children, eight of whom reside in this town, and three grandchildren. The funeral services were held on Wednesday at St. Mary's Church, and the interment was in the churchyard. The floral tributes were exceedingly beautiful and numerous.

The annual election of officers of the Association of St. Paul's Church was held recently at the home of the Misses Emma, Frances and Grace Hulse. It was decided to hold the annual lawn party on Wednesday, July 18. The following officers were elected:

President—Miss Hattie G. Anthony.

Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin S. Anthony.

Secretary—Mrs. Arthur O. Smith.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Isabelle F. Fish.

Treasurer—Emma Frances Hicks.

The Portsmouth Men's Club gave a "Ladies' Night" at their rooms near Eureka Hall, last week. An orchestra furnished music, and vocal and instrumental solos were given, after which whist was enjoyed.

Rev. Joseph B. Ackley was re-appointed as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town, at the New England Southern Conference, which was held recently in New London, Conn. Rev. Mrs. Kate Cooper, who was the pastor here two years ago, and who has served at Nantucket the past year, was assigned to Myricks, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hathaway have as guests Miss Julia Penfold, of the Hope Street High School, Providence, and Miss Dorothea Pierson of the Rhode Island State Normal School.

Mr. George E. Anthony, the veteran saw filer, carpenter and repairer, who died in Newport on Monday, was born at Bristol Ferry in 1839 and resided in this town until about 24 years ago.

Mrs. William T. Sherman and Miss Lettie Sherman, of Somerset, have been guests of Mrs. Byron Boyd.

The Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave a supper at the parish house on Tuesday evening. The supper was followed by an entertainment which included vocal and instrumental music and readings.



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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Living in a barn, converted into a dwelling, Mrs. Penfield is manager of an apartment building known as the "Custard Cup," originally "Gloster Court." Her income is derived from laundry work, her chief patron being a Mrs. Weatherstone, whom she has never seen. Living with her are "Crink" and "Thad," homeless small boys whom she has adopted. They call her "Penzie." Thad tells Penzie a strange man was inquiring for her under her maiden name.

CHAPTER II.—A tenant, Mrs. Gusella Bosley, induces Penzie to take charge of a package, which she does with some misgivings.

CHAPTER III.—Searching a refuse dump for things which might be of value, Crink, veteran at the game, encounters a small girl, Lettie, who proves a feckless worthy of his steel. He takes her to Penzie, and Lettie is adopted into the family.

CHAPTER IV.—The stranger proves to be Mrs. Penfield's uncle Jerry. He announces he is going to remain in the vicinity of the Custard Cup.

CHAPTER V.—Uncle Jerry arranges to occupy the loft above Mrs. Penfield's abode.

CHAPTER VI.—Uncle Jerry meets Penzie and Thad, and the two appear to "kiss it out." Lorena Percy, young friend of Penzie's, tells her of her engagement to Dick Chase, also a mutual friend.

CHAPTER VII.—Friendship developing between Uncle Jerry and Frank Bosley, husband of Gusella, worries Penzie.

CHAPTER VIII.—Calming a tenant, Mrs. Sanders, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, Mrs. Penfield reveals the tragedy of her own life, the sudden loss of her three children in an epidemic and the subsequent death of her husband.

CHAPTER IX.—Lettie's pet aversion to the Custard Cup has long been a certain Mr. Joseph Wopple, and the sudden encounter in which much water is spilled.

CHAPTER X.—Dick Chase confides to Mrs. Penfield that his pleading physical infirmity, Mrs. Bosley is seeking to prevent their marriage. Penzie skillfully exposes Mr. Percy's sham, and the latter is forced to withdraw her objections.

CHAPTER XI.—The domestic difficulties of the Bosleys become a matter of gossip among the other tenants of the Custard Cup.

CHAPTER XII.—Lettie, having subtly diverted her beloved Penzie's distrust of Frank Bosley as a companion of Uncle Jerry, denounces Bosley and appeals to Uncle Jerry to break up the acquaintance.

CHAPTER XIII.—Endeavoring to prevent the marriage of Lorena and Dick Chase, Mrs. Bosley succeeds in badly damaging Lorena's reputation. Mrs. Penfield, by the hardest kind of work, repairs the damage, and the wedding takes place.

CHAPTER XIV.—Remarks let fall by Lorena Bosley leave Penzie in utter bewilderment as to the relations between Uncle Jerry and the Bosleys. Uncle Jerry is evasive in his explanations.

CHAPTER XV.—In the absence of Penzie, Lettie "certifies" Prudence Hapgood and Uncle Jerry, with disastrous results.

CHAPTER XVI.—The small members of the Penfield household insist on a Christmas celebration, Lettie engaging to provide a whole dollar for the occasion. She has an inspiration, and to an advertisement which she submits to an ad-matching machine. The manager is not at all impressed, but finally sympathizes with the earnestness of the child and gives her a dollar for the invention.

CHAPTER XVII.—Mrs. Penfield and Lettie go shopping and with infinite craft the dollar is expended.

CHAPTER XVIII

Christmas in the Custard Cup. "I'm going to invite Bonnie Geraldine to the tree," caroled Lettie on the final morning of the Christmas preparations.

It was the climax of her hospitality, and was so considered by the family. Mrs. Penfield had agreed to men, women, children and dogs; but when it came to henns, her enthusiasm waned. Her formal objection was based on Bonnie Geraldine's timid nature and the temperamental anguish which she might endure if forced to meet society in the mass, but Lettie proposed to ease the sensibilities of the young Plymouth Rock by bringing her in a box, tethered to remain therein. The matter was discussed, but left to circumstances for final decision. Lorena and Dick Chase had returned from their honeymoon and had accepted their invitation.

"Well ask her to sing," decided Crink, who had a wary eye out for the entertainment of the guests whom Lettie was zealously assembling.

"Indeed you won't!" exclaimed Mrs. Penfield, looking up in shocked surprise from the candy bag she was making out of an old net curtain. "I'd be shamed to death if you asked Lorena. Why, Crink, don't you know she's been in a choir for a year and been paid for it? Taln't never polite to ask a person to sing free after he's learned how."

"Botheration!" cried Crink. "Aln't that the outer limit? Well, say, Penzie, I could just tell her how grand I think she sings, and melle she'd offer. Couldn't I?"

"It has been done," snuffed Mrs. Penfield. "That's about the only polite way to manage it."

Lettie, down on the floor with Crink and Thad, untangling scraps of colored string that had been collected through many months, looked up in dismay. "Landy gracions, Penzie, have we got to watch everything we say to the party?"

"Now you've got it," chuckled Uncle Jerry, the expert corn-pepper. "Minute you go in for high life, you get into difficulties." He emptied the final contribution into the pan of fragrant popped corn and nibbled the "old



The Gifts Were Drawn Forth.

Everything was ready for the party, and the financial score ran like this:

Candy for tree	50 cents
3 yards tinsel	20 cents
Candles and holders	30 cents
Candy	10 cents
Popcorn	10 cents
Tablet paper	10 cents
Mantle envelopes	10 cents
Spool of thread	5 cents
Block of candy	5 cents
Total	160 cents

It was a wonderful evening. The three young Penfields went through it as in a happy dream. They could no more believe in its reality than the caged bird can believe in sudden freedom. Here was not merely a good time, but the climax of bliss; the essence of things long hoped for. The air was full of the pungency of fir boughs. And there was the tree itself in a corner of the living-room; its branches hung with tinsel. Lettie's three yards of this ethereal trimming had been separated into cunning lengths and disposed with an appearance of abundance. And candles! They could not be denied. Six of them! There were four strings of popcorn in a graduated terrace; walnut shells, decorated with whatever paint had offered; eggshells, also, with bright pictures affixed. And what matter! The contents of these latter had gone to the nourishment of other tenants! The Custard Cup? The decorative possibilities had been saved for the Penfield tree.

And then the presents! For every child, a pictorial eggshell; a picture puzzle, a net bag of popcorn and candy; for every adult, an appropriate blot and verse, and a picture puzzle!

The hardest thing was to wait till half-past seven, the hour at which the guests were bidden. At twenty-five minutes past, the candles were lighted, a schedule which precluded the waste of wax without a justifiable number of observers. It was the touch. A long drawn "Oh-h-h!" expressed the complete gratification of all the Penfields. From that time on, fairyland was an open book. Thad's blue eyes were unbelievably wide, and he uttered about in an awed and silent ecstasy. Crink was full of important errands, having gratuitously assumed responsibilities for salient features of the evening.

As for Lettie, she was not the same child that had struggled into Mrs. Penfield's kitchen three months before, undernourished, blindly resentful against the harshness of an unthinking world, ready to fight anything and anyone to keep her starved soul in her starved body—a creature forced by the indifference of society into reversion to elemental instincts, to primitive pugnacity. Without volition she had been shot into a scheme of things that had no place for her, that frowned upon her with heavy disapproval. She had been saved from the attitude of a society that later holds up its hands in a shock of horror and repudiates the menace that its own carelessness has nurtured. It will always be so until that society ceases to segregate its human strays, to be housed in correct stone buildings and fed from long-handled spoons, and routes to the inalienable right of the individual to individual care.

Tonight Lettie was radiant. She might later know joy that would be broader and deeper, but it could never more fully inundate her capacity. Her thin cheeks were beginning to take on the curve of health; her black curls were neat and glossy; and she was wearing the new serge dress presented by Mrs. Sanders. As she flew busily through the rooms, she stopped now and then for a look of indifferent disdain at the temper gong. Could it be possible that she had needed that—or ever would again? In her present state of health, certainly not. The hours of happiness are not the hours of trial.

"We'll have to play sit-down games," decided Crink, surveying the light rows of chairs which he had borrowed for the occasion.

"Yes, Crink," laughed Mrs. Penfield, "but you can see how lucky it is that this was a barn. If it hadn't been built big enough for horses, we couldn't never have this grand party."

Even so, the only thing that made the space sufficient was previous engagements on the part of several tenants. In consequence, there were only thirty-five who gathered and squeezed happily into the borrowed chairs; but they all brought their most datterling exclamations and used them freely. Even Mr. Wopple smiled, by which token the joy of the others may be imagined.

ference with Lorena Chase, and shortly thereafter it was made known that she had a new Christmas song. Enthusiasm grew. She gave them more songs. Her clear voice filled the Custard Cup with melody.

All this time the tree stood waiting, but its turn came at last. Impressively Dick Chase read off the names; with prodigal flourish the little Penfields made distribution. Surprise was unparalleled. Exclamations were doubled, trebled.

And even this was not the end. Rather it was the prelude. Because immediately thereafter, refreshments were served. They were Crink's contribution, and his pride in this act of hospitality was well-nigh suffocating. A few days before Mr. Drake had given him a large tin box of cakes which a wholesale delivery boy had dropped on the floor. The cakes, assorted to begin with, had been further



Never Before Had They Had So Wonderful a Feast.

and manically assorted by the table; but there were a few whole ones, and these had been skillfully arranged as top layers on the platters which were now passed. Mr. Drake's Christmas to Crink had been a small package—each of sugar and raisins and a dozen oranges. Crink, in an embarrassment which had all but choked him, had asked if he might have lemons instead of the oranges. The exchange had been made, and the one dozen had become two, a marvelous piece of fortune, because everybody knows that one lemon is equal to two oranges any day when it comes to flavoring a given amount of water.

It was a long time after the paper plates and cups had been gathered up, before the party dispersed and left the Penfields to happy memories. Nostalgic memories, either! The tree was still there, and Christmas-day was yet to come.

"My landy goodness!" cried Lettie. "I don't never want to see anything sweller'n that party was. It sure hit the stars for class."

"I guess we're pretty rich," piped Thad, skinning a finger of air to determine exactly how sticky it was.

"We sure got rich feelings," agreed Mrs. Penfield. "And that's as much as millions of money can put inside you."

"Yes, I s'pose so," corroborated Lettie, politely but with evident reservations. "Say, Penzie, wouldn't Mr. Wopple beat you stiff? He wishes me a Merry Christmas."

Mrs. Penfield laughed. "Land, Lettie, what do you think folks are—hard-and-fast little sticks of wood? They mostly ain't nothing 't all except what you think they are. Chances are, if you think a fellow is mean, you're just confessing the way you acted to him first."

"My patience!" sighed Lettie. "Littie is awful hard to get used to."

"Well, by George!" broke in Crink. "I'm glad this here Christmas ain't over yet. There's still them mast ducks to be at tomorrow."

CHAPTER XIX

Twenty Minutes Late. "My goodness, Uncle Jerry, you don't mean it!" Mrs. Penfield paused in her chopping of meat for the dressing.

"Yes, Carline, I came in to tell you. I'm awful sorry, but—"

"But Christmas day!" she interrupted, struggling between hurt and bewilderment. "Not to take dinner with your own folks?"

"I would if I could. Wouldn't nothing please me better. But I got to go out of town. It's a sudden call. Business I got to see to. I may not be back for several days. Don't expect me till I come. I've got to hurry for my train. Good-by. Merry Christmas!"

Gloomily Mrs. Penfield stared after him. She still had no idea what sort of business he was trying out, as he expressed it; certainly she could not understand why any business whatever should call him out of town on the chief holiday of the whole year.

The zest of the dinner was gone for her, but she exerted herself, that the children might not notice. And they did not. Never before had they had so wonderful a feast. They would live on the memory of it for many days—rather more literally than anyone supposed at the time, too. Roast ducks and potato, gravy, squash, rice pudding with raisins! And all the time the tree waited for them to come back, beckoning to them with its soft, tinsel-hung boughs and gay festoons of popcorn and shells.

Lettie, slightly maddened from rejection, hunched down on her table-box and fixed her black eyes solemnly on Mrs. Penfield's face.

"What're you thinking of, dear? Aren't you full?"

"Full?" Lettie left it at that, with entire adequacy. "What I was thinking of was last year and the swell feed I got. I had some moldy bread and a piece of bologna that I fished out—"

"Oh, Lettie, Lettie!" broke in Mrs. Penfield compassionately. "I'll never be thankful enough that Crink found you."

"Neither'll I be, you bet your front doormat! Jiminy, it's great to live grand like this!"

The next morning the sky was full of clouds. It was degrees colder, and the wind sent the ragged leaves of the pepper tree swirling around the driveway. Mrs. Penfield reflected that if it was fortunate she had just laid in a supply of coal, cornstarch and driftwood might serve as kindlings, but they made little impression on heating the house and that generous portion of out-of-doors which swept in through cracks and knot-holes.

It was a week of rain. Clothes could not be dried in the yard, so Crink carried them up to the loft as in the previous winter, except that the ascent was easier because of Uncle Jerry's stepladder. Certainly washings could not wait for fair weather, because immediate revenue was required. Crink had asked for a week's pay in advance, to hasten the payment of the coal; therefore the family were dependent on the current income. Mrs. Penfield had never planned so closely before, but it had seemed safe.

The first time that Crink returned without the money for the laundry which he had just delivered, she was disappointed; the second time, she was alarmed. In each case the family had gone out of town to spend the holiday week; Crink had encountered a maid who informed Mrs. Weatherstone that he would get his pay the following week.

"Now, children, we just got to plan," said Mrs. Penfield, cheerfully. Consequently they planned. Mrs. Penfield took no further account of possible income during the week, and apportioned the supplies on hand to tide them through till the day after New Year's. She was reasonably sure that on that date she could depend upon a payment from Mrs. Weatherstone.

Mrs. Penfield was that commercial, the cash customer, who receives only the most fleeting consideration from the storekeeper, whereas the customer who keeps him waiting for his money is the object of his earnest solicitude and accommodation. It seems that the less money one has, the more promptly one pays. It was probable that Mrs. Penfield might have opened an account at Mr. Drake's, but it was contrary to her prudent policy, and also distasteful to Crink's ideas of independence.

"Land, I'm glad I've read all them diet books," she said to herself. "I know now that if you go without food for a few days, you ain't starving—you're fasting. And it's curdled stylish, too. Besides, water's awful filling."

She drank two glasses before every meal. To her astonishment, she discovered that Lettie knew this trick as well as she did, having learned it by a far more harrowing means—not by reading, but by necessary experience.

It looked as if she would be able to steer her household craft safely through the shallow waters without appealing in any direction; but there was one thing which she had not counted on, and that was the cumulative power of hunger. Ravenous stomachs accept the limited ration for a time; then rise in gathered rebellion and demand their full need, totally unlike their apathy under fasting.

It was not until New Year's day that this happened. Lunch consisted of a small allowance of cornbread.

"Can't I have some more, Penzie?" wheedled Thad.

Mrs. Penfield's eyes filled with the tears that had been close to the surface every time she had looked at her brave brood.

Lettie sprang to her feet. "You little dummy!" she said affectionately. "Taln't cornbread you want; it's water. I'll get you some."

She brought him another tumbler of water. He drank a few swallows obediently. He always did what Lettie told him to.

"Oh," he objected, making a wry face. "It's got someth'n in it. Tastes like salt."

"You bet it's got someth'n in it," rejoined Lettie. "It'll make you want some more water—and then some more. You're going to get full 'fore I'm through with you. And after you get a full feeling, you can't tell what gave it to you."

"Oh, children," began Mrs. Penfield, quickly. "Tonight we'll have a program." Her voice broke. With a swift movement she got up from the table and went back to the stove, rattling the dampers vigorously.

Crink also rose. "I got something to see to," he explained hurriedly. With the air of starting on a distant errand, he went out through the big front door.

Instantly, as if she had been waiting for some such circumstance, Lettie dashed out at the back door. She ran to the coop in which Bonnie Geraldine clucked away the days, and crumbled a reasonable lunch of cornbread through the slats. Reaching in her pocket for more, she turned to feed Fil Caesar.

Crink was there before her, digging into his pockets and spreading cornbread for the hungry little dog.

"I thought melle—melle Fil'd like some," he said softly.

Lettie nodded. "We can't tell him—'bout—'bout drinking water," she whispered. Her lips were unsteady, but she broke the cornbread with resolute fingers till Filbuster had eaten every crumb.

the Christmas dinner in acceptability to all the little Penfields.

When Mrs. Penfield opened the bundle that Crink had brought, she was amazed to find that it did not contain white clothing as usual, but silks and embroideries, colored fabrics, a far more difficult washing. However, she



"I Can't Take It," Said Mrs. Penfield Firmly.

undertook it the following morning, the more readily because it was cloudy, with a slight wind. The delicate articles could be hung in the yard and would dry quickly.

The rents must be collected, since all the tenants who had been away for the holidays were now home again. Mrs. Penfield went from one thing to another—washing, collecting, rent, watching the silk curtains and embroideries on the line, changing them about that they might dry as quickly and evenly as possible. She must get to the bank before closing time.

In the midst of all this bustle, Gusella Bosley came in, bringing a small square package.

"Don't say you won't take it," she forestalled Mrs. Penfield's objection. "I've just got to leave it with you."

"Taln't take it," said Mrs. Penfield firmly. "It makes me uneasy. You'd better rent a safety box. Aft' anything safe here if a burglar should take what's to come. I'm sorry, but I don't feel like taking it."

"You needn't take it," interrupted Gusella Bosley. With a lightning movement, she reached through the open bedroom door and placed the package on the apple-box cupboard. "The responsibility's on my head. Thank you." She ran out of the house, well ahead of Mrs. Penfield, who followed, protesting, as soon as she had snatched up the package.

Displeased but conquered, she took the package back and dropped it in her old suitcase. She was in far too great a hurry to do anything else at the moment. It crossed her mind that Mrs. Bosley's nerves must be going back on her; but in that case, the safety box was the logical solution.

She hurried to the yard and quickly gathered the stolen articles from the lines. She could not go downtown and leave them outside, even with the children watching them. As she came back, she glanced to see what time it was—caught her breath in dismay! The bank was closed!

Agast, she stared blankly at the old alarm clock. It was never simply to read the discolored dial under the cracked glass, particularly because a leg was gone, and one had to turn one's head, mentally or actually, to compensate for the tilting. Otherwise, one might fall into error from long habit with normal clocks.

"How did I ever make such a blunder?" she gasped. "I'm twenty minutes behind, and I didn't know it. I must have read wrong when I looked last time. My goodness land, now I've got all that money in the house. Like a few Bosley valuables more or less don't make so much difference as I thought."

A little later that same afternoon Bonnie Geraldine was secured by a sharp-tongued leash fastened around one leg and given an airing in the driveway. If Fil Caesar needed exercise, why not Bonnie Geraldine? So Lettie reasoned. She was therefore in the habit of giving Miss Bonnie frequent promenades around the driveway, which not only afforded healthful exercise but also exhibited the young Plymouth Rock to any admiration that might stray through the windows of The Custard Cup.

She was startled by the sound of a motor, rapidly approaching. Glancing up, she saw a beautiful limousine chugging into The Custard Cup, a circumstance which had probably not happened before since the earliest tenant had taken possession. Lettie was so surprised that she forgot everything else, staring open-mouthed at the limousine stopped beside her.

The big car contained only one person, a lady in a dark-blue suit and small hat continually formed of dark blue wings. She was tall and slender with delicate features and a good skin. She wore a sable scarf; she carried a sable muff. Most evidently she was in a hurry. Before the chauffeur could spring from his seat, she had opened the door of the car and started to descend.

Lettie roused. "Hold on!" she called in alarm. "Wait till I get Bonnie Geraldine out of the way."

With one dainty shoe foot she was running toward the lady, who swayed slightly. Her hurry seemed to desert her.

"What?" she gasped. "What?" "Bonnie Geraldine," repeated Lettie. Continued on Page 3

MISS GRACE WALDO

Has Killed Suit Against
Noted St. Paul Attorney



Miss Grace Waldo, stenographer, has caused a sensation in St. Paul (Minn.) society circles by filing a suit to the District Court there for \$25,000 damages from Arthur Shannahan, prominent St. Paul attorney, charging breach of promise.

JURY FREES SIX HERRIN MINERS

Poll Permitted by Court and Each
Juror Expresses Satisfaction;
Trial Since February 12.

Marion, Ill.—All six defendants in the second Herrin mine riot trial were found not guilty after the jury had deliberated six hours and fifty-five minutes.

Word that a verdict had been reached was received by Judge Hartwell shortly after 11 o'clock p. m., when the square about the Williamson County Courthouse was dark and deserted. Within a few minutes the attorneys and defendants filed into the court room. A score of spectators were in the room.

"Have you reached a verdict, gentlemen?" Judge Hartwell asked.

Foreman J. C. Coughlin, silently handed a sheet of papers to the judge. "We, the jury, find the defendant, Hugh Willis, not guilty," Judge Hartwell read.

Similar verdicts were read for each of the other defendants in the following order: James Brown, Oscar Howard, Philip Fontanella, Otis Clark and Bert Grace.

W. C. Middlekauff, assistant attorney general, demanded that the jury be polled.

A. W. Kerr, chief defense counsel, objected, but Judge Hartwell said he would poll the jury, although he did not think it proper. Each juror answered he was satisfied with the verdict.

The jurors later refused to discuss the verdict, but said they had taken only one ballot on each defendant.

The defendants were charged with the murder of Antonio Ullrich, one of the twenty-two nonunion men slain during the riots of last June.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

DUBLIN.—Captured documents show Irish republicans are unable to continue fight. End of organized warfare believed near.

CLARKSBURY, Vt.—Council for a man accused of murder, refused to accept Klansmen on the jury. The prosecution objected, but the judge sustained the objection.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Rules by school boards prohibiting girl students from using powder and paint are "just and reasonable" and should be enforced, the Arkansas Supreme Court held in its ruling on the "Knobel Hestock" case.

LONDON.—London and Paris hotels are preparing for a record rush of American visitors. Rates are going to be as high as the traffic will stand and then some.

NEW YORK.—Ninety-four deaths were caused by automobiles in New York City in January and February.

ROME.—Great efforts are being made to procure the intervention of the Pope to bring about peace in Ireland. Mgr. Luzzo is investigating conditions in Ireland and will report personally to the Vatican.

HERRIN, Ill.—All untied Herrin massacre cases have been dismissed.

ANTWERP.—Gayly bedecked with flags, the new 27,000-ton Red Star liner Belgenland has started on her maiden voyage to New York.

VIENNA.—J. Pierpont Morgan and Schroeder & Co. of London have purchased the majority of shares in the Stryer company, Austrian manufacturers of munitions.

MOSCOW.—The highest Soviet tribunal sentenced President Cohen and his assistant, Zolmanov, to death, when it found them guilty of receiving huge bribes in their official capacity as heads of the State Bureau of Trading.

Laurel Soucy, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Soucy, Lawrence, Me., has been awakened after a 15 days' sleep. He attracted much attention in juvenile matches at local boxing exhibitions and was stricken with sleeping sickness two days following his appearance in the ring.

HOLDS MINIMUM WAGE ACT VOID

Supreme Bench of U. S. by 5 to 3 Vote Rules D. of C. Law Applying to Women Not Legal.

BOSSSES NOT SAFEGUARDED

Observers See Decision as Conservative Move; Taft, Sanford and Holmes Enter Dissenting Opinions—Statutes Jeopardized.

Washington.—In a sweeping decision the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia in so far as it applied to women.

The decision not only affects thousands of women employed in the city of Washington in privately owned establishments but opens the way for court actions to invalidate the minimum wage laws of the different states. The states of New York, California, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin and Washington were deeply interested in the case and filed arguments as friends of the court in an effort to have the District of Columbia law upheld and thus protect their own statutes. The validity of the statutes of these states was not directly under attack, but it was obvious that they would be jeopardized by an adverse decision on the law of the district.

Associate Justice Sutherland handed down the decision, which, as a lengthy one, Chief Justice Taft and Associate Justice Sanford dissented in one opinion and Associate Justice Holmes also had a dissenting opinion. Associate Justice Brandeis did not participate in the case because he was confined in behalf of the Oregon minimum wage law.

This is the first time the court has passed on the minimum wage question in an opinion. In the case of the Oregon minimum wage law it was upheld because the court was evenly divided in the decision; the court held the law was invalid on the ground that it abridged the freedom of contract for personal services and therefore was beyond legislative authority. The friends of the law had defended it as a police regulation, intended to promote public health and the safety, morals and welfare of women and the public generally. The statute in controversy applies both to women and minor girls, but in the two cases decided the contention did not relate to minors.

In many quarters the decision by the country's highest judicial tribunal is looked on as an effort to steer the country away from some of the so-called progressive tendencies and hold it to conservative moorings. A reading of Justice Sutherland's decision, as it is interpreted by some observers, indicates that the court apprehended that if this law was upheld it would be possible for Congress to go much further in the regulation of contracts as between employers and employees. Chief Justice Taft touched on the question of minimum wages for men, though he did not pass on it, and Justice Sutherland held that if minimum wages could be lawfully fixed maximum wages could be. In this connection he referred to the high wages in the building trades.

One of the significant phases of the decision is that it knocks out an important law of Congress just at a time when there is profound agitation in Congress to curtail the power or change the practice of the court in declaring laws passed by Congress unconstitutional. It was plain that the court was not unaware of this agitation. Justice Sutherland in his opinion said that to declare invalid a law of Congress was a matter of "great gravity and delicacy." At the same time, he held that to hold a law invalid was "a plain exercise of judicial power."

The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Law has long been fought for by organized labor, and its passage was immediately followed by attempts to break it down in the District Courts. The local Court of Appeals had first declared the law valid and then opened the case for rehearing and reversed itself, declaring the law unconstitutional, pioneering the reasoning presented by the Supreme Court decision.

GARY BOOSTS STEEL WAGES

Forty Cents an Hour Increase in 11 Per Cent Advance.

New York.—The United States Steel Corporation announced a wage increase of 11 per cent for day laborers employed in the manufacturing plants of its subsidiary companies, with an equitable adjustment for other classes of labor in those plants. More than 150,000 employees are affected and the increase, it is estimated, will add approximately one half a million dollars to the weekly pay roll.

RECORD RAID PULLED OFF

Seize 10,000 Cases of Wines and Liquors Valued at \$2,000,000.

New York.—Prohibition agents made one of the largest raids since the Volstead act became effective when they seized 10,000 cases of champagne and five liquors valued at \$2,000,000 and arrested seven men. The liquors seized filled several floors and the cellar of a six-story warehouse. Most of the liquor, prohibition agents said, had been stored before the Volstead law went into effect.

An anti-daylight saving bill, which would impose a fine of \$100, or 10 days' imprisonment for "malicious violations," has been passed by the House of the Connecticut General Assembly. It declares that only standard time shall be shown on timepieces in public places, including schools, throughout the state.

HORACE M. TOWNER

New Governor of Porto Rico
Rico Has Taken Office



New portrait of Horace M. Towner, ex-congressman from Iowa, who has been appointed governor of Porto Rico.

RECORD BUDGET FOR RAILROADS

Will Spend \$1,540,000,000 for
Equipment to Handle Traffic
in 1923.

New York.—The American Railway association approved the expenditure by its members of \$1,540,000,000 for equipment, the biggest aggregate railroad budget ever recorded, then issued a nation-wide appeal for co-operation in helping the roads through the heaviest transportation era in history.

Barling, estimates on the unprecedented tonnage hauled in recent months, the association's exports forecast the smashing of all records in 1923 with at least thirteen weeks when car loadings will exceed 1,000,000 a week and can estimate high mark of 1,080,000 cars predicted for the week of next October 20, at the height of the fall crop movement.

They also have speeded up shop repairs, reconstruction and maintenance of way departments to the point where they promise by fall to reduce the transportation of railroad coal and supplies to the minimum and to have a high percentage of rolling stock available for their customers.

Public assistance to help early shipping and storing of all freights, including coal, ore and construction materials, that usually interfere with the full movement of crops, was asked by the conference.

They ask that shippers conserve space and help keep cars moving; that dealers and consignees get their coal into bins early; that the bulk of ore and coal shipments on the Great Lakes be completed early in the summer; that road and construction work be gotten under way as soon as possible.

On their part, the roads will try to have an extraordinary number of good order locomotives and cars available in the fall; to have all coal intended for railroad use in storage by September 1; to restrict the transportation of railroad supplies to the minimum during the fall rush, and to help keep every car moving.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes says New York City is becoming dryer day by day.

Army and navy urge Congress increase defenses at Panama Canal. Interstate Commerce Commission orders inquiry into Pullman car surcharge and general schedule of rates.

Debt settlement proposals from Italy, Czechoslovakia and possibly Belgium will be put before new session of Congress.

President, back at White House desk, confers with Hughes, Hoover and others.

Secretary Mellon urges that Congress cut surtax rates on incomes as result of big March collections.

Americans file claims for more than \$1,000,000,000 against Germans for damages done in world war.

Many candidates in embryo for Harding's place ready to launch booms if situation warrants.

Senator Jones of Washington assails blocs and calls on all Republicans in Congress to unite.

Commission expected to report to President Harding that sugar price fluctuations are without regard to import tariff.

President Harding's plan for U. S. entry into world court will win in senate, poll shows.

Close friends of President Harding declare he has no intention of lending support to open shop idea.

American intervention in Cuba feared as result of cabinet crisis.

Bituminous coal operators accuse union leaders of murder policy and miners blame employers.

President Harding expected to approve sending a fleet of 50 naval submarines after rum fleet off Atlantic coast as part of an aggressive prohibition campaign.

Francis P. Garvan, head of the chemical foundation, in an address to the members of the American Chemical Society at Yale University, predicted that the present spirit of co-operation between medicine, universities and the chemists will mean that eventually all the great scourges of the human race will be mastered.

PRESIDENT BACK IN WHITE HOUSE

Harding Returns From Florida
Vacation Prepared to Con-
sider Important Questions.

TO TOUR WEST AND ALASKA

World Court Plan, Ship Board, Navy Appropriations and Dry Enforcement Are Problems—Plans Speaking Trip About June 15.

Washington.—President and Mrs. Harding returned to Washington from their five-weeks' southern vacation. The presidential party arrived shortly after noon and went directly to the White House.

The trip from Augusta, Ga., where the presidential party spent their last week, was made without incident. Mrs. Harding, it was said, was only slightly fatigued by the sixteen-hour train ride, indicating the gain in strength resulting from the five-week's spent in the South. The improvement in her health was further shown by the fact that she walked to the automobile at the station entrance, whereas on starting the trip the automobile was driven into the railroad yards directly to the steps of the President's private car.

Mr. Harding soon after luncheon visited his office and spent two hours there, looking over accumulated mail and arranging to resume work in earnest.

A number of matters of importance will receive the attention of the chief executive during the coming weeks, and the President is described as most anxious to get as many as possible if not all of them out of the way before the middle of June, the time tentatively selected for the beginning of the proposed western trip.

The President has not yet finally decided on the western trip, having deferred his decision until after the vacation trip on account of Mrs. Harding's health. While Mrs. Harding stood the southern trip exceedingly well and was in fact greatly benefited by it, it is recognized that such a tour as that proposed to the Pacific Coast and possibly to Alaska would be far more wearing.

Among the matters expected to receive Mr. Harding's attention within the next week or two are the sugar price situation, in which the tariff commission is expected to submit a preliminary report soon, and the Merchant Marine problem. With respect to the latter it has been expected that the Shipping Board would be able to present to the Executive by the middle of the month the alternative proposals for disposition of the government fleet. The preparation of some of the detailed information found desirable to place in the President's hands has, however, been found to require more time than had been expected, and so that problem will not receive immediate attention except in a preliminary way.

Several appointments are soon to be announced including a member of each of the three groups composing the Railroad Labor Board, several of the additional Federal judges created by Congress and a member of the Federal Reserve Board to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Milo D. Campbell.

In addition, Mr. Harding will find himself promptly the storm center of the agitation over the League of Nations and America's participation in the World Court. Whether the President likes it or not, he will be unable, while striving to focus his attention upon the pressing matters of administration and government, to escape the importunities of those who are impressed by the political necessity of hitting at the foreign policy issues likely to be drawn in the 1924 campaign.

The shipping situation probably will receive first attention from the President. A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, who has been with the President in Florida, expects to quit in June, and plainly is desirous of the determination of a policy before he leaves. The President is equally anxious that the program be fixed before Mr. Lasker retires.

Appropriations by the State, of Maine for the next two years will not exceed \$19,000,000, according to a statement made by legislative leaders. The state tax rate will not be over 7.14 mills for each of the years 1924-25. This is a half mill less than has been predicted.



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The Savings Bank of Newport

Organized 1819

This bank allows interest at 4 1-2 per cent per annum ON ALL AMOUNTS, payable on the third Saturday of January and July.

Interest begins April 21, 1923.

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Perseverance accomplishes where spasmodic strength often fails.

Persevere in accumulating a reserve fund—begin now—upon an account with The Industrial Trust Company.

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NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

News of General Interest
From the Six States

Lowiston-Auburn, Me., bricklayers' union has announced a 13-1-2 per cent advance in wages, effective May 1. This will increase the daily wage from \$8 to \$9.

Harry Seger, 105, the oldest Hebrew in Worcester, Mass., died recently in a Jewish home for the aged. He was born in Russia and came to Worcester when he was 75 years old.

The movies and the auto have come to stay and the churches are bound to fight the evils that attend them, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes told the New England Methodist Conference at Holyoke.

The war department has allotted to Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the First Corps army area, \$95,400 for the expenses of the summer training camps in New England this year. The details, including the fixing of dates for the camps, will be left to Gen. Brewster to decide. The funds given Gen. Brewster will make it possible to give summer training in New England at various places, eligible approximately as follows: Citizens' military training camps, 3000 candidates plus 41 reserve officers detailed as instructors; organized reserves, between 900 and 950 officers for 15 days, about 9 officers at special service schools for three months, about 25 enlisted reservists for 16 days, the national guard units in New England, for 15 days.

Railway terminal improvements involving the expenditure of several million dollars, of which the Highways freight terminal to be constructed this year at a cost of \$1,600,000 is but a beginning, are planned for Portland, Me. These plans include the building of a Union passenger station a short distance west of the site of the present station, at a point adjacent to what are now the tracks of the Mountain division of the Maine Central, and call for the abolition of grade crossings in the thickly settled portions of the city.

Locked in a dark, cold ice-chest in her father's store, in Cambridge, Mass., by one of two 6-foot colored men who rifled the cash register of \$20, Miss Ruth Mazer, 13-year-old school girl, smashed a window in the ice-box with her bare hands and shrieked the alarm which resulted in the arrest of a man alleged to be one of the robbers.

He advocated well paid ministers for all rural communities. To prevent the towns from becoming Sodoms he urged that residents see that a pastor, if provided, Bishop Hughes, answering the welcoming address of Mayor Cronin, said that the Methodist Church did not countenance the Ku Klux Klan. No members of the conference were members of the Klan he said.

Myron E. Kilham, a Lynn manufacturer of die blocks, was before Judge Reese charged with driving a lame horse. It was brought out that the horse is 27 years old and has been working every day for 23 years. Agent Charles Clark of the S. P. C. A. complained of Kilham and Judge Reese told him that unless he consented to have the horse killed he would impose a very severe sentence upon him. Kilham promptly gave his consent and agents of the S. P. C. A. were instructed to see that the horse was shot.

VERMONT OFFICIAL IS KILLED

Secretary of State Harry A. Black Dies Under Train. Wells River, Vt.—Secretary of State Harry A. Black of Newport was instantly killed in the railroad station here when he was struck by a train. He had just stepped from one train when he was knocked down by another.

Orlando L. Martin of Plainfield, speaker of the State House of Representatives, was with Secretary Black but escaped injury.

PRINCESS YOLANDA MARRIED

Wedding of Eldest Daughter of King to Count Calvi.

Rome.—In the presence of a colorful throng of 700 brilliantly attired guests, Princess Yolanda, eldest child of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, was married to Count Carlo Calvi di Bergolo. Yolanda's beauty was commented on by all. Her dark hair and eyes, her ivory skin innocent of cosmetics and jewels, were perfectly set off by her straight gown of white satin with an even-yard trail.

It Was Bob's Banner Day

By JANE OSBORN

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Bob's last name was Bennett and Mary was named Benson—facts which accounted for the juxtaposition of their seats in sociology 32 at the State university. Had it not been for the fact that it either sat anywhere but in the seat assigned, he or she would be counted absent when Professor Munson's assistant marked up the rollbook, they would certainly not have been such near neighbors in the classroom. As a rule co-eds didn't concern Bob Bennett in the least, but there was something about the arch tilt of Mary's pretty chin, the slight dilation of her little nostrils bespeaking perfect self-satisfaction, that seemed to irritate Bob immensely.

"If she's as proud as all that she oughtn't to have come to State university," he told himself, and the hours when Mary sat beside him in sociology class were the only occasions when Bob felt ashamed of his rather threadbare suit and shabby shoes. At other times he was pleased to think that even with hard scraping he could stick out his four years at all. And now he had begun his senior year, he owed nothing and he had paid all his expenses as he went along by dint of a variety of tolls and jobs pursued during hours after classes.

"I know he's conceited," reflected Mary as she took her seat beside Bob Bennett. "Those big tall blondes always are. If he feels such scorn for girl students he shouldn't have come to a co-educational university." And Mary would tuck her neatly blacked oxford under her chair to hide the worn spots on the toes.

On one occasion Professor Munson seemed to get better acquainted with his students in sociology 32 by inviting them to tea in one of the social rooms of the university. Mary and Bob first assured themselves they would not attend but both ended by appearing at the hour appointed.

Professor Munson and his assistant hovered around among their students. "I am sure you know Miss Bennett," he Benson," said the embarrassed assistant—"that is Mr. Bennett, Miss Benson. You all next each other, and I have such a time remembering which name belongs to which."

Bob signified that he did not know Miss Benson, and Miss Benson smiled with arch coldness, and they separated as soon as the assistant had moved on to introduce other students.

After that Mary and Bob had to exchange greetings when they met in the classroom. Once when Bob noticed that Mary's pen had gone dry in the middle of a lecture he gave her his own, and used a pencil instead to take his own notes. Mary used it gingerly, and returned it with formal thanks afterward, and Bob told himself he regretted his burst of consideration. However, he never used the pen thereafter without being reminded of the pretty turn of the chin and the delicate contour of the nose of Mary Benson.

He had to admit to himself that he thought her very pretty. She was the kind of girl a fellow would be proud to take to dinner and things—that is, a fellow who didn't have to work his way through college and wear shabby clothes.

So Bob reflected as he started out one afternoon for a nearby industrial community, bearing a very heavy canvas case containing a variety of brushes. For Bob Bennett had secured the local agency for a brand of popular brushes and he had determined to canvass outlying towns rather than the college community itself. It was managed by dint of hard work and much persuasion to sell ten brushes in the course of an afternoon. With promise of two or three dollars' commission later on, he felt that he had done well.

On this particular afternoon success greeted him at the outset. He showed his brushes, leaving the most expensive—a long-handled window brush—"till last. He had never received a single order for this. Before he had had a chance to recount its merits the housewife he was interviewing ordered it.

"We'll have to be washing windows again in a week or two," she said, "and goodness knows it's dangerous enough scrubbing on a ladder outside or trying to sit on the window sill."

At the very next house his experience was similar. "Land sakes, I'm and you came," said this housewife when she saw the window brush. "And I think it might have been me—the mother of four children and right in the middle of grape preserves."

Bob took the order for the brush, and asked for an explanation for the unusual side remark.

"Say," said a third housewife later on as she gave an order for the long-handled window brush, "you happened to get lost in time. Two had about that young girl though, I don't know if she hurt herself seriously. She's a right old probably didn't land hard, but it's no fun having a ladder cave in on you now, is it?"

Eventually, as Bob acquired fifteen orders for long-handled window brushes, he placed out the fact that a young housewife cleaning windows had fallen from a ladder earlier that afternoon. She had sprained her wrist and bruised her face. She had been taken to the doctor's office because she was still friends from her home might arrive to help her away.

Bob felt gleeful over his stroke of good luck, for he raked off fifty cents' commission on each of these long-handled brushes; but the more he reflected the more sympathy he felt for the poor working girl whose misfortune had his going over to the doctor's office to make remedies for her.

The doctor's wife at the door told him that she was still waiting for a friend to come for her. "She's not hurt much, but oughtn't to take the trolley ride alone. She's a student from the college—working her way—poor thing."

Bob said that he was going back to the college town, and would be glad to escort her. The doctor's wife seemed pleased, and opened the door to the doctor's study, where the poor little bruised window washer was sitting upright on a haircloth sofa, pale, but composed. Her strained wrist had been neatly bandaged, and a patch on the side of her cheek, with several red scratches, told the tale of her mishap.

Bob Bennett didn't realize for the first minute—in fact, not until the girl spoke his name. "Mr. Bennett," she said, "you are very good to offer to help me home. I'm your next door neighbor in sociology 32." There was nothing arch or haughty now about the tilt of her chin, and the pretty nostrils showed no self-satisfied dilation.

Bob tried to insist on ordering a car from a nearby garage to make the trip more comfortable, but Mary stoutly refused to consent.

"If you'll just help me in and out of the trolley car I won't mind the trip at all," she said, and Bob would willingly have carried her all the way home on foot as a token of his gratitude for the grateful smile she bestowed on him.

On the way home he told her of his own struggles to get through college without having to go in debt, and Mary listened intently, with warm admiration lighting up her pale face.

"And I'd always imagined you were fearfully proud," I thought you had everything," she said. But they did not go on with the discussion, for just then a jolt of the car reminded Mary very sharply of the injury to her poor little ankle. She swayed over so slightly in her seat and Bob's strong arm found excuse to make its way protectively around her shoulders.

It was dusk when they returned to the college town, but several students stopped and stared as they saw the stalwart Bob Bennett carrying Mary Benson in his arms the two blocks from the trolley station to the girls' dormitory. They recalled this incident several months later when the engagement of Mary Benson and Bob Bennett was included in a list of college romances of the year. But Mary and Bob kept their little secret and Professor Munson and his assistant took full credit for having made the match.

ALL WASTE GOLDEN MOMENTS

Much Time That Might Be Profitably Employed Too Frequently Spent to Absolute Disadvantage.

Which do you consider the golden moments in your life? Some one has said that the wasted moments are the golden ones, and it would seem that there is a great deal of truth in the statement. As a rule, you will find that the person who claims that he or she hasn't the time to do worthwhile things is the very one who wastes many precious moments every day. Reading is something which a majority cast aside because they haven't time. Yet these same persons can be found in the railway stations, the department stores or in the theater lobbies walking back and forth like caged animals, or stamping their feet in double-quick time, waiting for a friend to arrive. They are not only wasting time, but they are wasting their energies, they are most likely piling wrinkles in their faces and are working themselves up into such a condition that they will never be able to properly enjoy the entertainment to which they intend going. Instead of so much fussing and fuming it would be far more advantageous to spend the time reading. It is possible to get the authors in small editions. These little books can be slipped into the pocket of the muff before one goes out and can be brought to the rescue when it is necessary for one to wait for five or ten minutes.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mimic of the Hornet

Mimicry among insects, according to the scientific meaning of the term, consists in the external resemblance of a poorly protected species to a well protected species, whereby the weaker is enabled to share in the immunity from attack enjoyed by the stronger.

A remarkable example of mimicry is furnished by a moth, *sepioides*, called in England the poplar clearwing, which so closely resembles a hornet that only an entomologist can readily distinguish them apart. The hornet has the larger head. Birds know the hornet by sight, but the moth has no sting and would form an appetizing morsel but for its warning and deceptive liveliness, which enables it to fly safely before the sharp eyes of the hunters of the air.

New Coin for Poland

Small metal coins in denominations ranging from 20 marks to 100 marks are now being prepared for general circulation by the Polish ministry of finance. During the past few years no metal money has circulated in Poland. The use of paper money becoming increasingly inconvenient, effort to remedy the situation has been undertaken. The new coins will be ready by the spring of next year.

Potato Row Ten Miles Long

The world's longest potato field, with rows ten miles long, is believed to be in Idaho county, Oregon. The owner of the stunted patch leased the right of way from the Oregon-Washington railway and plants his crop, four rows on each side of the track. It requires a farmer one whole day to make a round trip of cultivating two rows, or 20 miles of plowing.

Aside from the money this potato field brings its owner, the railroad profits somewhat in that the green vines in midsummer are a fire preventative and serve as a fire break for those started elsewhere.

TOOK TURNS BEING SERPENT

Boys Had Alternated in Character That Had Most Desirable Part in the Entertainment.

Mrs. Guites had the barrel of russet apples placed in the attic because they were not quite ripe enough to eat, and she warned her three boys, whose ages range from five to eleven years, not to touch them.

Then one rainy day, when she sought the attic to get something from a trunk, she came full upon her sons, surrounded by apple cores. At her approach two of the boys drew closer together; but the third, a little distance off, who lay on his stomach, contentedly munching an apple, apparently paid no attention to his mother's entrance.

"John! Henry! William!" she exclaimed reproachfully. "Didn't I tell you not to touch them?"

"Yes, mother," replied John, the eldest, "but we're not really eating them. We're acting the Garden of Eden. Willie and I are Adam and Eve, and Henry, over there, is the serpent, trying to lead us to our downfall by showing us how good the apples are."

"But," began the mother, as sternly as she was able, "you two must have been eating apples; Henry hasn't done it all. I see as many as ten cores around you."

"Oh, yeth," returned Willie, the youngest, "we've all been taking turns being the serpent."—Exchange.

CAN BE CARRIED TOO FAR

Indianapolis Man Satisfied That There Should Be a Limit Placed on Publicity.

A wife, a husband, a lawyer and a young man who had something to do with a publicity stunt have kept a telephone line leading into an Indianapolis theater busy in the last twenty-four hours. Questions put with more than ordinary vigor from a telephone receiver in the northern part of Indianapolis were met at the other end of the telephone with many and detailed explanations, and without appearing the attorney arrived personally on the scene.

The cause of the commotion started when the wife read a note, written in feminine hand, dated Chicago, which began, "My Dear" and ended, "With love, Mary." The note told of a photograph "Mary" had seen in Chicago. It urged her friend "My Dear" not to fall to see it, as she had been told it was on view in Indianapolis this week. The wife could not believe it was a publicity stunt. The husband failed in convincing her that "Mary" was not someone whom he had met in Chicago, and the lawyer was pressed into service. Eventually he carried a report back to the wife that convinced her that it was only publicity. The young man at the theater end of the stunt is of the opinion that publicity may be too real.—Indianapolis News.

Fresh Air Cures Colds

If you have a stuffy head cold, lie down in a room with windows open—covers enough to keep you warm—and consciously breathe deeply for ten to fifteen minutes. Try to fill your lungs from the bottom up, as it were—then force the air all out, and start again. You will find the stuffy feeling vastly relieved. Headaches, catarrhs, indigestion, melancholia, constipation, and countless other disorders, may be benefited or entirely relieved—if you will but make a real effort to help yourself!

Without sufficient oxygen we stagnate and become swamped in our own waste products. If you would be well and alert and capable of doing your best day after day—learn to clean your own blood stream by the daily use of air—it's free, too! Just try it.—C. Richmond, D. O., in the Health Bulletin.

Doing the Impossible

The mothers looked upon Alexander and saw that he was good. He had money, power, and position, so they added their love of bygone days to the almost complete knowledge of their debauched daughters and the campaign was launched.

Athletic girls, domestic girls, beautiful women, soul afflictions and working girls tried their wiles, but he was invulnerable. Then he went to the town where he was born to eat his Thanksgiving dinner with his old-fashioned mother. The teacher of the village school boarded with his mother, partly to keep her company. The little teacher did not know Alexander could not be caught. So they were married on Christmas Eve.—Judge.

Naturally Affected Man

The maypole came home grinning and sat down in a cheerful frame of mind to carve a large roset.

"My private secretary," he announced, "told me today that he is engaged to be married. On his salary the girl will starve."

At this the daughter of the house burst into tears, whereat dad was considerably taken aback.

"Why, what's the matter, daughter?" he inquired solicitously.

"It's me he's engaged to—o-o," sobbed the girl.

One Man Shop Always Open

A Greenwich Village shoemaker has devised a method for receiving shoes for repair when his shop is closed. His innovation consists of a large hole in the door on the principle of a letter slot.

"Since I adopted the scheme," he said, "my repair shop has doubled. No matter what hours you keep your shop open there's some one who can come only at another time."

"Now these people drop their shoes through my door slot with written instructions for the repairs. They also tell me when they will call for the shoes, and I can get them ready accordingly."—New York Sun.

POWER FOR GOOD

Writer Pays Tribute to Irish Schoolmaster.

Has Always Ruled by Love, and Many Men and Women Rise Up to Call Him Blessed.

We often wondered that Thady Sheridan had been able to satisfy the requirements of the board of education for Ireland. But he accomplished it nevertheless and still retains his position as village schoolmaster. He had, however, to submit to several indignities. His picturesque, rose-covered but antiquated schoolhouse was pulled down, and a plain, comfortable building erected in its stead. But far worse he was compelled to submit to government inspection, he who had taught successfully for 80 years. Fortunately Mr. Kelly, the inspector, is broadminded enough to pass over Thady's ignorance of modern methods and discipline in consideration of the good results he obtains on the whole.

It was rather a shock to him, on coming unexpectedly to the school, to find Thady teaching a class of "lupins" with two of the youngest seated on his knees. But his surprise was still greater when, having produced the usual "Punishment Book" and explained that every censure administered to the children must be registered, Thady exclaimed, in genuine astonishment, "Surely, sir, you don't believe I would ever lay a finger on the children."

"Oh, come now, Mr. Sheridan, the boys must need it occasionally." Thady drew himself up to his full height. "Never! And if ever I found I could not make them do as bidding without punishment, I'd resign at once."

So Thady continues to rule entirely and successfully by affection. "His town is sufficient correction; his love is the law of the school." And the children do him credit at examinations, except, it must be admitted, in English composition. That is certainly their weak point.

The inspector, on one occasion having carefully explained what "advantages" meant, asked the bigger boys to write an essay on "The Advantages of Country Life," and the following was the best effort that required: "There does be many good points in living in the country. Ya can dig your own prates and milk your own goat and eat your own hen's eggs if your mother'll let you. Ya can catch the farmer's asses that are eating the grass, if so be that the farmer doesn't catch 'em. But the best of it all is ya can 'milk' whenever you like, whereas them poor goosons as lives in towns can't so much as stay away from school for one week without having the 'polls' after them. Thanks be, I live in the country."

In spite of this, one is glad that Thady is still the village schoolmaster, for his influence for good is strong and continues long after his pupils have left school. In fact, there are many men and women now living in "The Big Smoke," as some Irish peasants call Dublin, and others scattered all over the world who testify with gratitude to the loving guidance and training they received from Thady Sheridan.—Christian Science Monitor.

LACK POWER OF DESCRIPTION

Average Person Unable Accurately to Define Things That Are in Commonplace Use.

It seems rather strange, but there are a number of things which we know well enough and yet are totally unable to describe accurately.

In some cases, to give a description of an ordinary common object may require special scientific knowledge. In others it seems as though it ought to be simple enough to anybody—and yet nobody can do it!

An example of the former class is shown by the joke which was common a little while ago, of asking people what a spiral staircase is. It takes a mathematician to define a spiral, and the average person finds it easier to trace one with his finger.

But suppose some one is asked how he distinguishes between beef and mutton? That requires no specialized knowledge, but the chances are that he will be hopelessly flustered. Yet when he sees them both he will know each in a minute. Even then he will probably still be unable to explain exactly how he recognizes them.

Again, suppose some imaginary person of ordinary intelligence had never seen any flowers and had no idea what they were. How many people could tell him so that he could recognize them in future? Probably no one, not even the greatest botanist!

Other things which would seem to be easily and simply described really often require quite a lengthy explanation. For instance, to make the appearance of a book plain to anyone who didn't know would necessitate a fairly complete and detailed account of the process of bookbinding.

A man was once asked to describe (without making any diagrams, of course) the appearance of a violin. He soon got into difficulties and gave it up!

The reason for this useless inability to explain common things is that we are never called upon to do it. Neither has anyone ever explained them to us. People are shown flowers from infancy and get to "know" them without realizing why or how they do it. It is the same with thousands of commonly occurring "familiar" objects.

A man having once seen a violin would recognize another at any time, but any amount of verbal description of it would leave him almost as much in ignorance of what it looked like as before.

Children Ory
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PROPER CARE OF TIMEPIECE

Sensitive Piece of Mechanism Seldom Given the Attention Which Should Be Accorded It.

On cold days many of us are annoyed to find that our pocket or wrist timepieces are not behaving well.

Suspecting dirt or "tired" mechanism, we take our chronometer to be examined and doctored.

But how many owners of watches attribute any blame to themselves when their timepiece goes out of order? A watch is a highly sensitive piece of mechanism. About 75 per cent of us, on retiring for the night, place our watches on the cold washstand or mantelpiece, and during the night, the fire having burned down and out, the atmosphere of the bedroom becomes chilly. Now, all metals contract with cold, yet many express surprise when they rise in the morning and find that their timepiece has gone wrong.

The best plan to prevent your watch from becoming "frozen up" is to sleep with it under your pillow. This even the temperature—and, incidentally, your watch is in a safer resting place!

It is generally thought that it is merely a matter of convenience whether a timepiece is wound up at night or in the morning. The morning is the better time, because, fortified with the latent power in the spring, the mechanism is more able to withstand the jolts and shakes it receives during the day.

INVENTOR IN EARLY YOUTH

John Muir, When a Boy, Gave Promise of the Genius That Later Made Him Famous.

John Muir, the naturalist, in his youth, developed a talent for invention, making his own tools out of the material at hand. During this period he invented an apparatus which, when attached to his bed, not only awakened him at a definite hour, but simultaneously lighted a lamp. After so many minutes allotted for dressing, a book was pushed up from a rack below the top of his desk, thrown open, and allowed to remain there a certain number of minutes. Then the machinery closed the book, dropped it back into its place, and moved the rack forward with the next book required.

Muir also constructed a timepiece which indicated the days of the month and of the week as well as the hours. One of his clocks kept good time for 50 years. He also built a self-setting sawmill and an automatic contrivance for feeding horses at a regular hour. Among his tools was a fine saw made out of strips of steel from old corsets, and breadwires, punches and a pair of compasses from wire and old files.

"Mining" for Museum Specimens

Few persons contemplating the remarkable specimens of extinct animals to be seen in some museums realize the amount of work which has been entailed in the uncovering and preparation of these specimens. In the first place, a well-equipped expedition is generally sent out to look for these bones, and many miles are sometimes covered in the search of a likely spot for operations. Even then tons of sand are carefully moved often without uncovering the bones that are being sought. The removal of the soil can be done only by those who are familiar with the work, for an inexperienced hand could readily do much damage by not knowing how to proceed. When a bone has been located it is uncovered slowly by the aid of small brushes and delicate implements. The bones when found are exceedingly brittle and must be handled with the greatest of care. When they are finally brought to light they are given a coat of shellac and then placed in a bath of flour paste. They are then carefully wrapped in strips of fabric and put in boxes. When the latter are placed in crates for shipment, the smaller boxes are surrounded with cotton and other material to prevent any possibility of damage being done to the specimens.

The Painter's Idiom

The painter's message is spoken in paint, truly enough. But paint is a highly specialized medium, the specific quality of which is not readily comprehended by most people. Words, if anything, are popularly understood. To write about painting properly is as far as possible to translate them from a more difficult to a less difficult medium. Since the justification of every art is its ability to say things which no other can, no translation can ever be complete; but enough of the message of painting can be indicated by words to arouse curiosity, to sharpen perception, to convey delight. So that by interesting people in what he has to say about painting they may be led on to an interest in the paintings themselves.—Virgil Barker, in Arts and Decorations.

Ten Commandments of Buddha

Buddha, the great religious teacher of India, has 800,000,000 followers. Condensed into ten short precepts, his doctrines may be given as follows: 1. From the meanest insect up to man thou shalt kill no animal whatever. 2. Thou shalt not steal. 3. Thou shalt not commit adultery. 4. Thou shalt speak no word that is false. 5. Thou shalt drink no wine or anything to intoxicate. 6. Thou shalt avoid all anger, hatred and bitter language. 7. Thou shalt not indulge in idle or vain talk. 8. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods. 9. Thou shalt not harbor pride, envy, revenge, or malice, or desire the death or misfortune of thy neighbor. 10. Thou shalt not follow the doctrine of strange gods.

Value of Contrast

"You don't tell as many funny stories as you used to."

"Times have changed," replied Senator Staghorn. "Everybody is telling funny stories. If you want to please an auditor now you've got to be serious for a change."

WENT AFTER THE MERRIMAC

Commodore Vanderbilt Eager to Engage the Dreaded Confederate Weapon of Warfare.

When the Confederate ram, Merrimac, burst out of its hiding place and made such fearful havoc among the federal frigates in Hampton roads during the Civil war, great consternation was caused in the nation's capital. Ericsson's little Monitor, arriving at Fort Monroe in the nick of time, had driven the monster into his cave, but it was feared he would emerge again presently and continue the devastation. Through Thurlow Weed, Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of the Vanderbilt millions and known to New Yorkers as "the Commodore," made President Lincoln an offer to stop the ram and keep it away with one of his own ships, stipulating, however, that he should accept no money for his services and that he was to be free from housing of the Navy department. It was further stipulated that he was to have command with a crew to be furnished by the government. In 34 hours he was steaming into the mouth of the James river. The commodore was then sixty-seven years old, and his ship was his namesake, the Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt promised that if the Merrimac appeared he would "run her down as a round runs down a wolf, strike her amidships and sink her." The Merrimac did not reappear.

After the immediate danger was over the commodore returned home, but he generously agreed to allow his ship to remain in the service until the war was over.—Detroit News.

LAUDING THE HUMBLE PICKLE

Long Unsung, It Has at Last Come In to Its Own as a Personal Beautifier.

The lowly pickle has come into its own. It has at last been recognized as a beautifier. Little difference does it make that the person who recognized it happens to be president of the Pickle Packers' association; the important thing is that it is discovered. More than that, it is claimed by the same gentleman that it was constant nibbling of this cucumberish delicacy that gave Catherine of Aragon the beauty that won the heart of Henry VIII.

As was to be expected, traducers have already risen to ask why the pickle failed to keep her beautiful enough to retain Henry's love. This is, perhaps, a natural question. When Henry put Catherine away he did it in a most gentle manner, just as our modern persons who take a trip to Reno or Paris when the love fire grows cold. Her non-pickle-eating successor, Anne Boleyn, was treated with no such consideration when her brief day ended. It consequently appears that the very objection raised to an argument for the pickle as a beautifier indicates that it may be not only that but a lifesaver as well.—Springfield Union.

Borrowed His Way to Riches

Henry Phillips was associated with Andrew Carnegie for 50 years in the steel business. His wealth increased from nothing to \$500,000,000. His climb was illustrated by a friend who told of the career of a man who owned a large chicken farm.

"How did you happen to start in the chicken business?" somebody asked him.

"When I was young I was out of work for a spell," he answered. "So I borrowed a hen and a dozen fresh eggs from a neighbor. I set the hen on the eggs and all of them hatched. Then I waited until the hen had laid a dozen eggs. I took the hen and the dozen eggs I borrowed back to the owner. He had what I borrowed from him and I had a dozen chickens. The dozen chickens started my farm."

Phillips borrowed 25 cents to advertise for a job. Later he borrowed \$900 to enter the partnership which made him rich.

Greatest Sculptures Ever Executed

The most important of the famous "Elgin Marbles" are the sculptures of the Parthenon, or temple of Athena Parthenos (the Virgin), the patron goddess of Athens, which stood on the Acropolis. In 1801-3, Thomas Bruce, seventh earl of Elgin, British ambassador to the Porte, collected numerous sculptures at Athens, which he saw being daily destroyed, and in 1816 sold them to the British government. They are now in the "Elgin room" in the British museum. The collection includes sculptures, not only from the Parthenon, but from the Erechtheion and elsewhere, and casts from marbles which were left in situ. These casts, compared with later casts, show that damage to the originals went on after Lord Elgin's time. The sculptures of the Parthenon are both traditionally and generally held to be the greatest sculptures ever executed.

Bird-Banding Association Formed

In connection with the bird-banding work of the biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, 1,344 mallards, black ducks and pintails were trapped and banded in November and December at the Sargentsville, Iowa, station. A large number of returns from these birds have already been received. The information furnished by the returns regarding the movements of these migratory birds will be of much value to those interested in bird-banding work.

A new Inland Bird-Banding association has been formed in the central states, which co-operate with the biological survey in this work. Particular attention will be given by it to a study of the birds that flow into the Mississippi valley highway.

Children Ory
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

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HOW

MODEST ONION GETS ITS CHARACTERISTIC AROMA.
Onions of moderate size contain about 91 per cent water; they are succulent and tender, and are thoroughly digested and easily absorbed by the stomach as are other similar vegetables. They are not only rich in vitamins, but have other nutritive and medicinal properties as well. There is in them, for instance, much food iron, good for those suffering from anemia, and very little starch or sugar, which makes them suitable for diabetics.

The sulphur compound which gives them their characteristic aroma, is believed to stimulate the flow of digestive juices, and also to act as a mild laxative. In cooking, much of this acid volatile oil, which is called allyl sulphid and has an effect on the eyes similar to that of tear gas, is lost. That is why cooked onions have so much less taste than raw ones, and also why a silver spoon, if used in stirring them, sometimes acquires a black coating, which is silver sulphid.

As an article of trade, onions rank third among the truck crops of the United States, and, in addition to the large, home-grown supply, considerably over a million bushels every year are imported, the majority now coming from Spain. Also there used to be heavy imports of this vegetable from Bermuda, but those islands have been losing out in the last few years, principally because so many onions are now grown in Texas. Other localities specializing in the succulent bulb are Ohio, western New York, Connecticut and Coachella valley, in southern California, where a very sweet variety, closely resembling the Egyptian, is being raised.

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS FOODS

How Investigation Has Determined Value of Certain Forms of Nourishment—Some Best Uncooked.

A German investigator has conducted a series of experiments to determine the effects of various foods, beverages, condiments and spices, as well as the effect of cooking, chewing and digestion upon the pulse and cardiac (heart) activity, and found that all the foods, accessory foods and spices, with the exception of very acid substances, coffee, tea and cocoa, had a stimulating effect on the heart. Water inhibits the depressive effect of stimulants from heating.

The depressive substances become stimulating after they are heated and water increases the stimulating effect. If the substance tested is applied to the palate the effect is greater than when applied to the mucosa (lining) of the cheek.

Different portions of the same vegetables have different effects. Acid applied to the tongue causes depression of the pulse; applied to the mucosa of the cheek and palate, they cause an increase of the pulse, but applied to the whole oral (mouth) cavity, there is depression of the pulse.

All foods are more stimulating when eaten raw than when cooked. Cold and heat are repressive, and moderate heat has the most stimulating effect.

Why We Have Horns on Autos.
Bells have for centuries been used on horse traffic, and more recently on bicycles. To herald the approach of a motorcar with its greater speed, some distinctive sound was needed. Extra loud bells, it is true, such as are employed on fire engines, might have been used, but the pandemonium in a crowded street would be unbearable.

The horn, therefore, the perfected descendant of the old post boy's horn, was the obvious instrument, and possessed, in addition, the advantage of throwing its sound forward, instead of all round, as a bell does.

So by custom we came to accept the horn as the distinctive warning of a motor. In parts of Europe, indeed, it is illegal to affix a horn to any other kind of vehicle.

Why the Crust on Bread?
An expert baker gives the following explanation: "When a mass of dough is baked in the oven the water in it turns to steam at 212 degrees Fahrenheit. After this it cannot get any hotter. But the outside of the loaf is not limited by the presence of water, and both the pan and the air in the oven get much hotter. This extreme heat converts the starch in the outer layer of dough into sugar, part of which is burnt to caramel. The hard, crisp crust of the loaf is thus made, and makes a quite different in appearance and flavor from the inside of the loaf."

FRESH TOMATOES IN GOOD DEMAND

Rapid Growth of Industry in United States Is Shown in Bulletin by Parsons.

GAIN OF 50 PER CENT SHOWN

Becoming Increasingly Important That Producers and Shippers Use Only Most Approved Methods of Harvesting and Packing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Preparation of Fresh Tomatoes for Market" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin 1291, just issued by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture. In this new bulletin the author, F. Earl Parsons, gives specific suggestions as to the best methods of getting this popular vegetable from the field to the market.

Big Gain Last Year.

A 50-cent gain in tomato shipments in 1922, compared with movement of the previous year, shows the increasing demand for this product. Average shipments have been less than 18,000 cars per year, but during the past season 20,000 cars were forwarded. In view of the growth of this industry, it is becoming increasingly important that producers and shippers use only the most approved methods of harvesting, packing, grading and loading, which are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1291.

This publication points out that there are three stages of maturity at which tomatoes may be picked, depending largely on the distance they must travel before being placed on sale. Mature green tomatoes, or "green-wraps," constitute the bulk of shipments from Florida and other states in the southern tier. Pink tomatoes, or those which are "turning," come chiefly from southern Illinois and sometimes from Texas and Tennessee, whereas ripe tomatoes go to nearby markets in the southern section and comprise the bulk of shipments from Missouri, Ohio and New Jersey.

The necessity for care in picking, in field handling, in sorting and in packing is emphasized in this new bulletin. The author says that "the interior of the picking utensil should be inspected carefully and all sharp edges, nail points, and rough surfaces smoothed off. Small skin breaks re-



Tomato Vines Tied to Stakes Produce Cleaner and Healthier Fruit.

sulting from rough edges are little noticed when the tomatoes are packed, but may afford an entrance for fungi that will develop rots in transit.

Much unnecessary bruising results from the careless emptying of the picking baskets into the field crates. It has been pointed out that green tomatoes are easily bruised. In dumping the fruit from the basket to the field crate the latter should be tilted so that the tomatoes are permitted to roll gently down the side of the crate.

Methods of Packing.

Standard packages used in various parts of the country are fully described and illustrated, as well as the accepted methods of packing tomatoes in the crates, lugs and baskets. Pictures show specimens of defective or diseased stock which must be excluded if the tomatoes are to be properly graded so as to bring the highest cash returns to the grower.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of packing sheds, ranging from temporary field shelters to the most improved central packing houses. The economy and effectiveness of running tomatoes through a well-equipped, modern packing plant is pointed out by the author. A diagram shows the most desirable sorting and packing apparatus in general use.

The bulletin closes by emphasizing the importance of careful inspection of the tomatoes in the process of packing or while being loaded into cars, and also calls attention to the federal inspection service available in terminal markets on arrival of these highly perishable shipments.

The publication should be of value to all growers and shippers of tomatoes. Produce dealers and students of marketing problems likewise will find in it much helpful material. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Few Whites in Jamaica.

Only 2 per cent of the population of Kingston, Jamaica, is white.

Thought for the Day.

The best way to get ahead, and stay ahead, is to use your head.

SOIL SURVEYS SERVE VARIETY OF DEMANDS

Prominent Are Those From Various Developing Companies.

Interesting to Farmer or Homeowner Looking for New Location and to Road Engineers and Large Loan Companies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Soil surveys made by the bureau of soils, United States Department of Agriculture, are filling an increasing variety of demands. Prominent among these demands, in addition to those coming from the co-operating states, are those from development companies interested in opening up large tracts of cut-over land to settlement, from



Soil Survey Party at Work.

the homeowner or farmer looking for a new location, from road engineers, land banks, and large loan companies.

Co-operating with the Department of Justice, representatives of the soil survey furnished expert testimony in a case involving the changing of state boundaries during the past year. A detailed map was made of the soils of the Red River bottoms, in the vicinity of the Burk Burnett oil field, for the purpose of showing the process by which the bottoms were built up, this fact having an important bearing on the settlement of a boundary dispute between Texas and Oklahoma. The question as to whether the land in controversy was formed by accretion or by avulsion would practically decide the issue, and consequently extremely detailed soil maps, profile maps of deep borings, and careful mechanical analyses of material were necessary in order to determine the presence or absence of a gradation from coarse to finer alluvial sediments from the edge of the bottoms toward the uplands.

MEANS OF SPREADING "T. B."

Several Causes Responsible for Prevalence of Dread Disease Among Cattle Herds.

"How did tuberculosis get such a hold in my herd?" is a question that has puzzled many a stockman. The following causes have been found by experts to be largely responsible for the prevalence of tuberculosis among cattle:

Bringing untested cattle into the herd.

Common drinking tank.

Common feeding troughs or pasture.

Nosing at fence lines or breaking through fences.

Poorly ventilated barns or sheds.

Feeding of unpasteurized milk from infected cows to calves or hogs.

Unburned dead animals eaten or scattered by hogs or dogs.

Breeding to infected bull or serving cows outside tested herds.

There are other ways in which the disease can be spread, but undoubtedly stockmen can do much to check the inroads of this disease by reducing to the minimum danger from the sources mentioned.

RAPE VALUABLE AS PASTURE

Plants Sometimes Grow More Than Three Feet High Yielding Twenty Tons of Forage.

Rape is a rank growing forage plant closely resembling the rutabaga or Swedish turnip, but with a root much like that of the cabbage. The leaves are large, smooth and spreading. The plant ordinarily reaches a height of 18 to 24 inches and yields from eight to ten tons of green forage to an acre. Under favorable conditions the plants sometimes grow more than three feet high, while yields of 20 tons of forage are not uncommon. The value of the crop lies in its use as a pasture.

ACID PHOSPHATE WILL HELP

Checks Loss of Nitrogen and Adds Valuable Plant Food—Not Good as Preservative.

The use of acid phosphate with manure is a help in checking the loss of nitrogen, as well as actually adding valuable plant food. Ground rock phosphate is frequently recommended for use with manure, but it does not do much good as a preservative, though it is undoubtedly of benefit as a source of phosphorus. If peat is readily available it will be good as a preservative, almost as good as acid phosphate, and possibly much cheaper.

Why Turkey?

History goes to show that the turkey was at one time confounded with the quinal fowl, originally known as the turkey. This name seems to have been given it as a result of its peculiar cry of "Turk, turk, turk."

FOR SUMMER WEAR

Ratone Popular in Solid Colors With Large Figures.

Cotton Crepes Available in Many Weaves and Weights in Wonderful Range of Shades.

If you would choose your summer frock early this is the way the wind of fashion blows.

Ratone is the fabric is the word that goes forth in regard to the frocks of spring, that is, of course, in the way of cotton fabrics. Ratone was immensely popular last year, but it scarce made this season. The new patterns are fascinating. There are solid colors, with large black figures interspersed at intervals, all over check and corded patterns, ratones with a border in checkboard effect, and, new this season, ratones with a drop-pleat or open-work check and stripe.

And next to ratone, says fashion, there are the cotton crepes. Nor is the cotton crepe which goes by the name at present anything like it used to be. There are as many weights and weaves as there are of silk crepes, which come in a wonderful range of solid colors. One of the smartest of these heavier crepes is of English weave, with an open-work face stripe about three-quarters of an inch wide at four-inch intervals. Another rather heavy new crepe has a weave almost like corduroy.

A silk and cotton pebbly crepe, with an almost invisible stripe weave would make very smart tailored cotton frocks. Then there is a cotton cotton crepe which is very popular. It is shown in a big range of solid colors. A rather coarsely woven pebbly crepe, almost as heavy as ratone is 40 inches wide.

As for the sheer imported crepes in delicate pastel colorings—well, ratone, it is said, has a wonderfully big season after several years of comparative unpopularity—but it has a dangerous rival in those sheer crepes with shadow check and cross-hair and stripe designs, but one may buy imported yellows and cotton crepes strewn all over with embroidered designs.

The popularity of the printed fabric is absolute for spring, a fact borne out by reviews of lines of all descriptions. Blouses, dresses and three-piece costumes all take advantage of the many possibilities offered by the printed surfaces and employ them to the best advantage.

The plain fabrics are not neglected, however, for in many instances they are brought into play through combinations with the printed numbers. Three-piece suits for summer wear show blouses of a plain material, while the jacket and skirt choose a printed crepe. In some instances the order is reversed, but in any event the utmost that the fabrics offer is appreciated.

A SMART THREE-PIECE SUIT



This chic three-piece suit for outdoor wear is of "chummy crepe" with a bold hand-blocked Persian motif.

Beads in Small Sizes.

China beads in the smallest sizes are favored in the embroidered chosen to decorate the printed fabric frocks of more elaborate design. Both the flower and other decorative outlines that are molish in the prints show evidence of bead enhancement, while the use of borders consisting of a series of straight lines in various colors is also noteworthy.

Vogue for Egyptian.

The vogue for Egyptian ornaments, though widely spread all winter, has been given a new impetus by the excavations along the Nile. A headress designed from that found in the tomb of an Egyptian princess is now being worn with draped evening gowns. The headress covers the whole head and has long tassels over the ears.

Where the Line Is Drawn.

Men are contented to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.—Jonathan Swift.

Chinese Heal by Faith.

In China the art of healing is still based on faith and superstition.

WINSOME FOR LITTLE MISS



This charming little dress for a child of ten is a fashion direct from Paris. It is of rose crepe marocain, plaited and girdled with tiny roses.

LEATHER HAT MATCHES SKIRT

Chic Sports Headgear Accompanies Attractive Cashmere Dress Trimmed With Leather.

Charming sports things are being made up in lightweight woollens, notes a fashion authority in the New York Tribune. Emphasis is put on the use of woollen materials for spring. Among the interesting ideas are wools printed in Jacquard patterns suggestive of Egyptian and Hindoo inspiration. These in effect are not unlike the printed cottons in gay colors which were such a feature last year, and are even more interesting for the coming season. Woollen fabrics printed after this manner are frequently done on white backgrounds. Some of them introduce distinctly contrasting tones.

An article on sports clothes is not complete without a reference to covert cloth. It gained some headway last year among the exclusive dressmakers and this year will see it in full swing as a smart fabric.

Attractive dresses of natural colored cashmere cloth woven something like jersey are trimmed with leather, usually in brown tones, and worn with a smart leather hat, a good model being that of colonial shape, with a closely creased brim forming points just over the ears. This type of hat when worn low on the head is extremely roquettish and becoming.

Kasha serge and perforated serge are combined in one-piece dresses, the bodice being made of the suede and the skirt of the cloth. A leather hat in a shade to match the skirt completes such a costume.

CLOTHES FOR THE CHILDREN

Printed Cotton and Silk Crepes Very Smart; Deep Blue Shades for Kiddies' Wear.

With the vogue for printed cotton and silk crepes, the dainty sprigged Kate Greenaway type of frock is very smart.

The deep blue shades, with their new names, Cleopatra, Ramezes and Pharaoh, are always well liked for children's clothes.

Costs are mostly plain tailored affairs with an extensive use of inverted box plaits. Sometimes soutache braiding is used as trimming.

To one who would have her children frocked in the newest, practice in comfort tuffing will stand her in good stead. Cotton crepe frocks with candlewick tuffing are "le d'nerer cri" for the younger generation.

Plaits are very smart for little frocks, especially accordion plaits, but tucks are the favorite mode of decoration this season. Tucks are used instead of gathers to take away the fullness.

As for colors, all the shades of brown and the high shades are the most popular. And of these new shades the most popular of all is a rich, ripe corn color. Cornhusk, it is called. All shades of stone, heaver, beige and fawn are smart for children's clothes as well as for grown people.

It is all up to the material to make a child's frock or a suit or a coat noticeable this season, for fancy trimming is little used. Wool reps and poplins, fancy galardines and novelty French wool crepes are the most popular fabrics. The combination of two materials, a plain and fancy fabric, is quite the thing for spring.

As to me to have a song in your heart, but use discretion in unleashing it.—St. Joseph Gazette.

**Children Ory
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

WHY

The Humble Biddy Cackles After Laying an Egg.

The accepted explanation of the cackling in which a hen indulges after laying an egg is that she is so pleased that she wants everyone to know it.

The rooster answers the cackle with a crow, and this is taken as further indication that both are humbly proud of the achievement. This explanation is not tenable.

If the question is considered fairly, it is easy to see that instinct would teach the hen that to cackle is to call the attention of the enemy to both herself and her unborn offspring, which she would naturally avoid doing.

The cackle is a relic of bygone days when fowls were not domesticated and ran about wild. When the hen wished to lay she retired from the rest of the fowl community and performed that task.

By the time she was ready to rejoin the commonwealth the other members had wandered some distance, and she did not know where they were. She waited till she had gone some distance from the egg in order not to endanger it, and then cackled, after also having taken a good look round to assure herself that no enemies were near.

The rooster, hearing the cackle, answered it by a crow, and thus, informed the hen of the whereabouts of the tribe. This sort of thing may be seen now among the ancestors of our domestic fowl in the Malay countries and India.

IS PROVISION OF NATURE

Why Average Human Being Breathes More Deeply When Asleep Than When Awake.

Many of us suffer permanently from a slight catarrh, and while awake, we periodically clear our tubes, as is were, by coughing or blowing our noses. When asleep, we cannot do this, and the passages have to be cleared of congestion by extra deep breathing.

When awake we naturally put ourselves into a position for easy breathing; but when asleep many of us, particularly if we are inclined to be stout, roll into a position which hinders easy breathing, and makes extra heavy breaths necessary.

A third cause concerns the very nature of breathing, which, put roughly, is to get rid of carbonic acid and replace it by oxygen.

During sleep, the whole machine of our body works more slowly than when awake, and we often accumulate more carbonic acid than our sleep breathing can pump out. When that happens we take a dozen or so extra deep breaths to get rid of the excess of carbonic acid gas.

Why Heat Passes Through Bottle.

Everybody knows that a match can be lighted by the spot of dazzling brightness which marks the focus point of a burning glass. But can you imagine it catching fire under the influence of concentrated darkness?

Though heat is usually seen mixed with light, the two are quite different things. Even the greatest heat has really no light of its own, but is pitch dark.

It is easy to separate the heat from the light of a sunbeam by using a kind of filter. This consists of a flat bottle filled with a solution of two common chemicals, iodine and carbon disulphide.

Hold the bottle in a sunbeam and you will find that no light passes through it. But heat manages to do so.

Place a burning glass a few inches away from the dark side of the bottle and hold a match under it as if you were focusing an unfocused beam on its head. In a second or two it will flare up, ignited by invisible heat rays unmingled with light.

How Moon Affects Earthquakes.

Earthquakes are more frequent in those parts of the world where there is evidence that geological processes may be slowly shaping the major contours of the earth's surface and where the mountains may be reckoned, geologically, as comparative newcomers. In digging a trench or building an embankment, if the earth is left at too steep a slope it will find its natural one by falling toward its base. An analogous process is suggested by the tremendously steep descent from the Andes to the Pacific ocean. A glance at the map shows that that great range of mountains is almost standing with its feet in the water; as a matter of fact, the slope to the Pacific varies from 1 in 0 to 1 in 30. In calmer regions of the earth's surface the slope from the high land to the sea varies from 1 in 70 to 1 in 250. The simplest explanation of the constantly recurrent earthquakes along the Pacific coast would be the great thrust from a vast mountain range the "batter" of which has not yet reached an angle of repose.—Manchester Guardian.

How Some Insects Walk on Water.

What makes it possible for the long-legged water flea to run right over the surface of a sheet of water? If we observe it closely, says Science Staffings, we see that the end of each of its six long legs make a slight depression where it rests upon the surface. The surface is elastic in fact, and acts like a springy mattress.

The physical basis of this mode of action may be explained as follows: The separate molecules of water cohere with considerable firmness and therefore offer a certain degree of resistance to penetration by any solid matter—but this is true only in case the body cannot be wet, i. e., if it has a composition like that of the fats. The resistance is a result of the surface tension of the liquid, which acts like a stretched membrane. This is sufficient to support the weight of the water flea, though it would be practically negligible for ourselves.

NAVAL FLEET COMING

There promises to be much naval activity in Narragansett Bay during the coming summer, in fact, from the last of this month until the first of October. The advance guard of the destroyer squadron is expected to arrive here on April 27th, and later there will be battleships, air forces, supply ships and other elements of the Atlantic fleet under Rear Admiral John D. McDonald.

The schedule for the summer, as announced by the Admiral, subject to approval by the Navy Department, is as follows:

Battleships—April 27 to May 31, U. S. S. Florida will base on Narragansett Bay Area, and will leave June 1 to join the midshipmen's practice cruise squadron. July 31 to September 2, U. S. S. Wyoming and Utah will base on Narragansett Bay Area for gunnery, general drills and inspection. September 2, U. S. S. Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, after disembarking the midshipmen, will proceed to Newport and join the Wyoming and Utah here for machinery overhaul, and gunnery drills. This will occupy until September 23, and on September 24 there will be machinery overhaul in Narragansett Bay while officers will be at the War College for a week, the battleships leaving October 1 for southern drill grounds.

Destroyer Squadrons—April 27, the Rochester and Bridgeport with Destroyer Divisions 26 and 42 will arrive in Narragansett Bay for the remainder of the month and through May, but will be at their home bases during June and July. Divisions 26 and 27 of the destroyers though, will come to Narragansett Bay for the month of July. They will be joined by the Rochester, Bridgeport, and Divisions 26 and 42 on August 1, which will give the entire destroyer squadron to Newport for that month and also, for September, when they will follow the battleship schedule, and leave for the southern drill grounds October 1.

Air squadrons—Until the first of June they will be at home yards, when they will rendezvous at Hampton Roads, en route to Newport. Squadron One of the torpedo and bombing plane detachment will base on Hampton Roads all summer, but the remainder of the air squadron will operate in the Narragansett Bay, being scheduled for inspections, machine gun and bombing practice from July through August; and from September 1 will follow the battleship schedule, which will mean Narragansett Bay. They go to the southern drill grounds October 1.

The Train—With the exception of the Proteus and Bridge, which will be at Norfolk, the vessels of the train will come to Newport early in June and base here the entire summer, although in September the Orion will go to Norfolk and the Brazos to Boston. The train vessels based here will follow the battleship schedule after September 1.

Control force—Vessels of this force will base on Rockport, Mass., during the summer, until September 1, when they will come to Newport for machinery overhaul and gunnery drills, operating with the battleships for scouting exercises during the month and remaining during the last week for the War College session and incidentally for machinery overhaul, leaving with the rest of the fleet for southern drill grounds October 1.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, April 16, 1898

An anecdote of President Lincoln in this issue is good enough to be repeated. At the White House one day some gentlemen were present from the West, excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of the administration. The President heard them patiently, and then replied: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold and you had put it in the hands of Blodwin to carry across Niagara River on a rope, would you shake the cable or keep shouting to him: 'Blodwin, stand up a little straighter; Blodwin, stoop a little more; go a little faster; lean a little more to the north; lean a little more to the south?' No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in its hands. Those in authority are doing the best they can. Don't badger them. Keep silence and we will get you safe across."

The Newport Artillery Company is to give an entertainment at the Opera House on May 2d, which promises to be a very unique and interesting affair. It will be a mock trial of a divorce suit. The lawyers will be professionals, while the defendant, plaintiff, judge and jury will be amateur talent.

Col. Reginald Norman, of the personal staff of Governor Dyer, has resigned, his business in Boston, where he has removed from Newport making it impossible for him to remain executive aide-de-camp. The Governor has appointed Colonel John H. Wetherell to fill the vacancy.

Mr. A. S. Benson has been confined to his house with a cold.

Work on the Fall River and Newport Street Railway has progressed beyond the South Portsmouth post office, and it is believed that the rails will all be laid in about two weeks. The Company has been unfortunate in losing several of its new cars, which were destroyed by fire in the Newburyport car shops.

At the Episcopal Church elections this week, George Gordon King was chosen Senior Warden, Trinity, Thomas G. Brown, Junior Warden, William G. Cozens Secretary, and A. R. Sayer treasurer; Emmanuel, John M. Taylor, Senior Warden, Andrew K. McMahon Junior Warden, George B. Logan Secretary, John M. Taylor Treasurer; St. George's, William S. Sherman Senior Warden, Freeborn S. Waite Junior Warden, William S. Stocum Secretary, Peter King Treasurer; St. John's, John C. Weaver Senior Warden, Daniel B. Brames Junior Warden and Treasurer, James P. Barker Secretary.

HAD MANY TRIALS IN LIFE

Path of the Inventor of the Sewing Machine by No Means a Bed of Roses.

Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, was born in Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1810, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1897. He lived with his father, who was both farmer and miller, till 1836, working upon the farm and in the mill and attending the district school during the winters. He then learned the trade of machinist, and experimented in inventing a sewing machine. The model was completed and the patent issued September 10, 1843. A patent was also taken out in England, but from this the inventor realized nothing. After constructing four machines in the United States he visited England in 1847, remaining two years. He returned to Boston entirely destitute, and resumed his trade for the support of his family. From this period until 1854 he was involved in expensive law suits, when the principal infringers of his patents acknowledged his rights, and arranged to manufacture sewing machines under license from him. After this he made a large fortune from his invention. He served as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut volunteers during the Civil war. He was the recipient of the Legion of Honor cross and many medals.

"If the people are so genuinely enthusiastic over motoring, as they are, of course," says a Detroit motorcar manufacturer, "what about the dogs? Dogs seem to have shunpy gone crazy about riding in an automobile. They will ride on the running board, cling to the fenders or take any easy seat inside the car or outside. I have two dogs of my own, and know any number of drivers who also have dogs, but I have yet to see a dog that won't jump everything, even a fight with his favorite enemy, to take a ride in the family bus."

Sixty Miles of Pyramids. From the summit of the great pyramid there is a grand view southward, down a straggling but imposing line of pyramids rising dimly as far as one can see on the southern horizon. Each pyramid was a royal tomb, and for us each such tomb means that a king lived, ruled, and died. The line is over sixty miles long, and the oldest pyramids represent the first great age of Egyptian civilization after the land was united under one king. We may call it the Pyramid age, and it lasted from 3000 to 2500 B. C.—James H. Breasted in "Ancient Times."

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 30, 1923.

Estate of Maria T. Boyle
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Maria T. Boyle, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 12th, 1923.

Estate of Mary Agnes Slaven, also known as Agnes Slaven
NOTICE is hereby given that James A. McGowan has qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mary Agnes Slaven, also known as Agnes Slaven, late of Newport, deceased.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the time required by law, beginning April 15th, 1923.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 12th, 1923.

Estate of Michael Morley
REQUEST in writing is made by Michael Morley, of said Newport, a son of Michael Morley, late of said Newport, deceased, in estate, that he or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, and said request is received and referred to the Thirtieth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, April 1st, 1923.

Estate of Maria C. Conley
RAY G. LEWIS, Administrator of the estate of Maria C. Conley, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received and referred to the 7th day of May at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, April 1st, 1923.

Estate of Maria C. Conley
RAY G. LEWIS, Administrator of the estate of Maria C. Conley, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received and referred to the 7th day of May at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

FACTS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE

In 1880, five years after the discovery of the telephone by Dr. Bell, there were 30,872 Bell telephones in the whole country.

The state of Iowa has 184,000 telephones on farms. More than 80 per cent. of the farms in the state are equipped with telephones.

During the year ending January 1, 1922, the total number of telephones in England increased by about 65,000. The increase in New York City for the same period was approximately 87,000.

Each year the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing branch of the Bell System, produces 6,000 miles of cable containing 3,000,000 miles of insulated copper wire inclosed in lead sheath.

The first completed sentence ever transmitted over the telephone was March, 1876, when Dr. Bell uttered the historic words to his assistant, "Mr. Watson, please come here, I want you."

The first outdoor talk over the telephone was on October 9, 1876, when Dr. Bell and Thomas Watson talked successfully over two miles of private telegraph wire between Boston and Cambridge, Mass.

The telephone is coming more and more into use for giving invitations, even for elaborate entertainment. For a recent dinner dance to which hundreds of guests were asked, a New York society leader gave most of the invitations by telephone. Another hostess used the telephone for a smaller dance, which was formal in all other respects.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I., Dec. 13th, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number No. Div. 2111, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1922, and returnable to said Court June 11th, A. D. 1923, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1922, in favor of the plaintiff, and against Thomas H. Matthews, of said Newport, defendant, I have this day at 11 o'clock A. M., levied the said debt, and all the right, title and interest which said defendant, Thomas H. Matthews, had at the time of this levy, in and to certain lots or parcels of land, situate, together with the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

Southeasterly, on Heath street, forty-two and twenty-five one hundredths (42.25) feet; Southeasterly, on one and one-tenths (1.1) feet; Northwesterly, on land of William Stoddard, forty-seven and one-tenth (47.1) feet; Northwesterly, on land of William Stoddard, one and one-tenth (1.1) feet; Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Matthews by deed from Lulu C. Thompson, dated July, 1915, and recorded in Volume 109, page 523 of the Land Evidence of Newport.

Northwesterly, on Heath Court, fifty feet; Northwesterly, on land now or formerly of Stoddard, ninety-nine feet; Southeasterly, on land now or formerly of Molloy and land now or formerly of Halpin, fifty feet; Southwesterly, on land now or formerly of Daniel Gaylin, ninety-nine feet; Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Matthews by deed from Lulu C. Thompson, dated February, 1902, and recorded in Volume 76, page 311, of Land Evidence of Newport.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1923, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

2-24-4w

March 19, 1923.

For good and sufficient cause, the sale of the second parcel of land as above advertised is hereby adjourned to APRIL 19, 1923, at the same time and place as above advertised.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Mar. 21

Apr. 14

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., Newport, Se. Jan'y 29th, A. D. 1923.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 2241, Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1923, and returnable to the said Court July 23rd, A. D. 1923, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1922, in favor of Patrick H. Horgan, of the City and County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, and against John Doe, of said Newport, defendant, I have this day at 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said debt, and all the right, title and interest which said defendant, Dennis Shanahan, alias had on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1922, at 55 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ) in and to a certain lot or parcels of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

All those certain lots or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows: "Westerly on Thames Street; Northerly on an alleyway leading from Thames Street to Duke Street; Easterly on Duke Street; and Southerly partly on land now or formerly of Eliza Stevens and partly on land now or formerly of George B. Hazard, or his heirs, said land being the same premises conveyed to John Shanahan by two deeds in separate lots, one deed from John A. C. Stacy dated April 11, 1913, and recorded in Volume 532, pages 201 and 302, of the Land Evidence of said Newport, and the other dated April 6th, 1913, from Thomas Stevens, and recorded in pages 103 and 104, of the same volume, an interest which said Dennis Shanahan has as heir of said John Shanahan."

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

4-14-4w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

Estate of Jeremiah Joseph Sullivan
NOTICE is hereby given that Timothy F. Sullivan has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of Jeremiah Joseph Sullivan, minor, of said Newport, deceased, and is notified to file his claims in this office within the time required by law beginning April 5th, 1923.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

Estate of Catherine H. Sullivan
NOTICE is hereby given that Timothy F. Sullivan has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of Catherine H. Sullivan, widow, of said Newport, deceased, and is notified to file his claims in this office within the time required by law beginning April 5th, 1923.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

Estate of William S. Jones
NOTICE is hereby given that Timothy F. Sullivan has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of William S. Jones, of said Newport, deceased, and is notified to file his claims in this office within the time required by law beginning April 5th, 1923.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

Estate of William S. Jones
NOTICE is hereby given that Timothy F. Sullivan has qualified as Guardian of the person and estate of William S. Jones, of said Newport, deceased, and is notified to file his claims in this office within the time required by law beginning April 5th, 1923.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

Estate of William S. Jones
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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

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Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 2nd, 1923.

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

Office of General Purchasing Agent

INQUIRY — BITUMINOUS COKE PROPOSED RAILROAD CONTRACT No. 12

1—Pursuant to the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed in its order dated October 1st, 1919, in Docket No. 10,547, The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company hereby requests bids and hereby gives notice that it will receive bids for:

Approximately 17,000 net tons (more or less) of Run-of-Hill Bituminous Coke to be used in carload lots at Seller's ovens for use at and in the vicinity of Providence, R. I. in daily or weekly quantities as required, between May 1st, 1923 and May 1st, 1924, in accordance with specifications hereinafter described:

2—Bids must be submitted and addressed to Mr. J. F. Manning, Fuel Agent, New Haven, Conn., at his office by 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Standard Time, on the 25th day of April, 1923.

3—The successful bidder will be required to enter into and execute Proposed Contract Serial No. 12, the terms and conditions of which are described in Exhibit "A" of the specifications herebefore mentioned.

4—The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Complete specifications are now on file in the office of the Fuel Agent and may be inspected and examined, free of charge, during the business hours of any business day by any persons who may desire or propose to submit bids, and upon request of any such persons copies of said specifications will be furnished and forwarded to them.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1923.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

N. M. Rice, General Purchasing Agent, 4-11-2w, New Haven, Connecticut.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of Newport Mercury, published weekly, at Newport, R. I., for April 1, 1923. State of Rhode Island, ss.

I, Victor H. Sanborn, Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Alvin H. Sanborn, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Newport Mercury, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the newspaper, the circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 4115 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager, and the Post Office Address of the publisher, are as follows:

Name of Publisher, Mercury, Newport, R. I. Editor, Alvin H. Sanborn, Newport, R. I. Managing Editor, Alvin H. Sanborn, Newport, R. I. Business Manager, Alvin H. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Alvin H. Sanborn, Newport, R. I. Isabella H. Sanborn, Newport, R. I. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

3. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the first names of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such stock is held, and the names and addresses of all such individuals, corporations or partnerships, as the case may be, who own or hold the stock, bonds or other securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bond or other securities than as so stated by him.

Alvin H. Sanborn, Editor. (Signature of editor, publisher, business manager or owner.) Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1923.

(Seal) PACKER DRAMAM.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court Newport, Se.

Newport April 10th, A. D. 1923.

WHEREAS, Annie C. Stephens, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for divorce from the bond of marriage now